

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4339.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1910.

PRICE
THREEPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

Lectures.

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LITERATURE

Chatham, his Early Life and Connections.
By Lord Rosebery. (A. L. Humphreys.)

This is Lord Rosebery's most important contribution to historical study since his biography of Pitt, the son, was included in the "Twelve English Statesmen" eleven years ago. Fascinating though the volume is, it might have been more closely knit, and its attractiveness consists rather in a series of brilliant passages than in a connected story. In parts there is rather too much running commentary, notably in the attempts to elucidate Horace Walpole's rough notes of Chatham's speeches; and Lord Rosebery sometimes ranges far afield in search of motive. Still, the book is something to be prized. When compared with Dr. von Ruville's labours on the same ground, it displays the advantages enjoyed by an author who can bring to bear on his subject the sure touch of personal experience, and is not compelled to attack it from without. Lord Rosebery's predecessor made heroic efforts to master the intricacies of Cabinet and party, but he never wholly succeeded, with the result that, as *The Athenæum* complained, he blew now hot and now cold. The volume before us is informed with the considerations of a statesman on statesmanship. But it is no reflection on Lord Rosebery's skill in handling history to say that the chief merit of his book consists in the new evidence on Chatham's private life which he produces, and the attractive way in which he presents it.

This new evidence comprises some letters from Chatham to his sister Ann, preserved by his nephew Lord Camelford, and now in the possession of Mr. Beville Fortescue; and a manuscript document by Camelford, entitled 'Family Characters and Anecdotes.' We have further some gleanings from the papers at Holland House, chiefly illustrative of the confusion that prevailed after the death of Pelham, but not of much importance. The value, too, which Lord Rosebery sets on the 'Family Characters and Anecdotes' seems rather exaggerated; they reveal Camelford and his littleness, but as a criticism of Chatham they are too vindictive to be trustworthy.

But the letters to Ann Pitt are another matter altogether. Written, as Camelford said, with the passion of a lover rather than a brother, they disclose an extraordinary amount of consideration for one who from an attractive girl developed into a formidable woman and finally became crazed. To his "Little Nan" Chatham, as a young man, poured out his frolics and his love-affairs, and gave her playful advice on her own. They lived together for several years, but when the brother became Paymaster they separated—no doubt, as Lord Rosebery conjectures, because he wished to be master in his own house. But his overtures for reconciliation were sincerity itself; and when she offered to repay the 200*l.* a year that he allowed her, there came this fine reply:

"As to the repayment of this wretched money, allow me, dear Sister, to entreat you to think no more of it. The bare thought of it may surely suffice for your own dignity and for my humiliation, without taxing your present income, merely to mortify me: the demonstration of a blow is, in honour, a blow, and let me conjure you to rest it here. When I want and you abound, I promise you to afford you a better and abler triumph over me, by asking the assistance of your purse."

Later, Ann angered Chatham by accepting a pension; but, though they were never formally reconciled, an underlying tenderness, as Lord Rosebery well remarks, survived.

This fascinating correspondence is left for the most part to tell its own story, and we cannot help thinking that it would have been improved here and there by a little annotation. Thus the "Mr. Molinex" of p. 63 is evidently Samuel Molyneux, an interesting man, who, after serving as secretary to George II. while Prince of Wales, cultivated astronomy in the house at Kew which afterwards became the home of George's son Frederick.

For the rest, Lord Rosebery pursues Chatham's career down to his achievement of power with invariable insight, and without those undue attempts at extenuation which are the besetting sin of the political biographer. The characters of his opponents and friends, Walpole, Carteret, Newcastle, and the rest, are admirably done, particularly happy being the description of Carteret, who "played his political chess with the big pieces

alone, and neglected the pawns." Lord Rosebery charges rather heavily against the Grenville cousinhood, who with all their faults had the honour of England at heart; but they were, no doubt, an unamiable race. As for his presentment of Chatham, if we have a fault to find, it is that in an over-anxiety to exhaust possibilities, he sometimes creates difficulties where none really exists. Why, we are asked, did Pitt remain passive after accepting the Paymastership from the Pelhams? The simple answer is that he had to do so. The brothers had thrown their net widely, and if he had broken through it, he would have condemned himself to political impotence. His only policy was to wait and hope for a new reign. Even after the death of Frederick, Prince of Wales, he still kept in touch with Leicester House; and though he ultimately succeeded in breaking down the King's resentment, it was not George, if either of them, who made the surrender.

Lord Rosebery's concluding paragraph is in its way perfect:—

"We have climbed with him in his path to power. We have seen him petulant, factious, hungry, bitter. And yet all the time we have felt that there was always something in him different in quality from his fellow-politicians when they aired the same qualities, that there was an imprisoned spirit within him struggling for freedom and scope. At last it bursts its trammels, he tosses patronage and intrigue to the old political Shylocks, and inspires the policy of the world. Vanity of vanities! Twenty years after his epoch of glory, three years after his death, Britain has reached the lowest point in her history. But still she is the richer for his life. He bequeaths a tradition, he bequeaths a son; and when men think of duty and achievement they look to one or the other. It will be an ill day for their country when either is forgotten."

If Lord Rosebery's resolve holds, this biography will remain a torso. He regards some knowledge of a man's private life as indispensable to a true understanding of him, and complains that to illuminate Chatham's later years no materials exist. In a sense, that is true enough. Yet his stilted love-letters—so stilted that Lord Rosebery judiciously refrains from printing a single one of them—enable us to guess what sort of a man Chatham had become before his biographer takes leave of him. From the childhood of his famous son, if childhood it can be called, we can guess still further. The father regarded his "philosopher" with genuine affection, but his conversation was one long training in statesmanship and oratory. Lord Rosebery declares that we would gladly perceive what Chatham was like in his hours of ease; but such periods must have been rare, since when he was not being harassed by politics, he was tormented by the gout. "We know what was around him, the scene on which he played, the other actors in the great drama, and we recognise himself on the stage; but away from the footlights he remains in darkness." But did not Goldsmith declare that Garrick, Chatham's

great rival in histrionics, was more of an actor off than on the boards?

On the stage he was natural, simple, affecting;
'Twas only that when he was off he was acting.

An untheatrical and unmajestic Chatham cannot be conceived, and so Lord Rosebery's difficulty, though it admittedly exists, is not insuperable. We hope, therefore, that he will reconsider his determination, and finish the study so excellently begun.

The English Church in the Nineteenth Century. By Francis Warre Cornish. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE continuous History to which these volumes belong has proved the classic book on its subject. The learning and discretion of the late Dean of Winchester and his surviving colleague Dr. William Hunt have been justified in the success which they have attained, in the high level of knowledge, candour, and originality which every writer has reached. *Finis coronat opus*; and if the last contribution to the work is not all that enthusiasts might have hoped, it is at least not unworthy of a share in the praise which must be awarded to the continuous survey. We remark in passing that "continuous" is a description which does not seem to be fully justified, for the notice in the volumes now before us gives Canon Capes's book as ending at 1486, and Mr. James Gairdner's as beginning at 1509; and this is a distinct lapse, since the reign of Henry VII. has an importance in Church history which it would be unfortunate indeed to neglect.

Mr. Warre Cornish undertook, or set himself, an almost impossible task. He determined, one sees as one reads his eight or nine hundred pages, to tell the history of the English Church between 1800 and 1900 so fully that nothing in which she had been even remotely concerned should be omitted. Character must have its due weight, biography omit few of its details; law must be epitomized and registered; missions must have their proper mention as evidence of aim and of activity; education must be traced, controversy expounded, the relations of Church and State explained and criticized. In short, something like a complete history of the Church of England must be presented, not to the ecclesiastic or the specialist, but to the general reader. This, we need hardly say, was not the aim of the earlier volumes in the History. It would have been, in the twentieth century, quite as interesting to know the full opinions of Lanfranc or Anselm, of Wyclif or Cranmer, of Cosin or Tillotson, as of Colenso. Why should Mr. Cornish have had a larger licence than his predecessors? We can only answer that there was no book of the kind he wanted to write in existence, and thus, at the risk of dullness, he has luxuriated in

detail, and his history has become rather encyclopædic than illuminative.

Of the opinions which it reveals there is no reason to speak. The author has evidently tried to state each man's case fairly and let every fact have its true weight; but he is "well aware that to exclude every expression of opinion or personal preference is to take away all life from a narrative." His own personal preferences may be seen not dimly in such a summing-up as this, on which we do not offer any comment:—

"To one party it appears that the foundations of religion are laid deeper by this new churchmanship, that the true doctrine of the Church is preached, and especially the doctrine of the Real Presence in the Eucharist, and that all public and private worship is subordinated to the holy sacrifice offered by the consecrated priest, so that the Mass becomes again the central act of worship, and reservation of the Sacrament a thing to be desired and kept in view. To another party it appears that the results of science are being ignored, and that the Church is being led by the clergy away from the light of common sense and back into mediæval superstition; that a division has been set up between clerical thought and lay thought which is going deeper and deeper and banishing the laity from the churches; and that the condition of the Church can only be improved by the restoration of clerical discipline and episcopal authority, with the help and counsel of the laity."

Such passages—for this does not stand alone—will no doubt be severely criticized by those who feel that they do not fairly state the position of affairs or the opinions of a considerable section of Churchmen; but with that we need here have no concern. We may confine ourselves rather to a general acknowledgment of the merits of Mr. Cornish's survey, which lie chiefly in lucidity and completeness, and to some suggestions as to the way in which his book might have been, and may still be, improved. His style is his own, but it is not his own at its best, as those who know the charm of his earlier work will be the first to admit. In his present book he endeavours not to be arresting or attractive, but to be comprehensive and explicit: no wonder that his sentences are a little long, a little conventional, and a little dull. Not every one can write the history of the nineteenth century in the manner of Mr. Herbert Paul.

More serious points, to our mind, are the defects that the length of the book is largely due to unnecessary and often irrelevant inclusions; that even from Mr. Cornish's wide survey some important matters and persons are omitted; and that some avoidable errors occur. In the first volume much space is occupied by the history of Roman Catholic Emancipation. This belongs more naturally to the political history of the country, to the history of toleration, or the history of Dissent. It certainly does not belong, in the sense in which the words are ordinarily understood, to the history of the English Church. Again, the history of

Ireland in the early part of the century is exhaustively dealt with; and, by the way, "an Established Protestant Church" is spoken of as being "created" there, in forgetfulness that there is no such step known to the law and that almost, if not quite all the Irish bishops accepted Elizabeth's settlement. Again, what have the "Canadian clergy reserves" to do with the history of the English Church? If we admit the growth of the liberal movement in the Universities and the abolition of tests to belong to Church history in Ireland, what shall we say of the many pages devoted in the second volume to the South African dispute, to National Education from 1843 to 1876, and to the disestablishment of the Irish Church? If it was thought well to extend the meaning of the title of Mr. Cornish's work so widely—so much more widely than was done in the books of any of his predecessors in the History edited by Dr. Stephens and Dr. Hunt—there certainly can be no excuse for giving the history of the Episcopal Church in Ireland some fifty pages, in Wales a page and a half, and in Scotland not a word. All this gives a confused air to the whole book, as if it were not a continuous and coherent volume, but a series of detached and unrelated essays.

The omissions are curious. First there is that to which we have already alluded. The bishops of the Church of England have been preaching for years, almost *ad nauseam*, that the Church in Wales is only four dioceses of the Church of England. This, no doubt, viewed in the cold light of history, is a fact. Why, then, does Mr. Cornish (and why did several writers in this History before him) virtually ignore it? So far as we can guess, the only reason is that they have not troubled to learn anything about it. They will spend plenty of time on the Church of Ireland, which really cannot be said to be the Church of England, but they will not try to understand the history of religion in Wales. Does this mean that a Church, to the narrow mid-insular eye of England, must be disestablished before it is worth attending to? We will leave the question to clerical critics; but to historians this will appear a serious omission. To a purely unbiassed historian also it will seem strange that Mr. Cornish makes no mention of one of the most remarkable events in the ecclesiastical history of the last fifty years—the revival of monasticism. Will it be believed that while Father Mathew, a Roman Catholic in Ireland, has due and honoured mention, Father Benson, an Anglican, whose Society has spread from England over America, India, and South Africa, is not mentioned, while "the Cowley Fathers" are not named except as having a mission at Poona? Again, while large space is, very rightly, given to Patteson, Smythies, one of the greatest missionaries of any age, is entirely omitted; the earlier history of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa is recorded at some length, but we are left to imply that it petered out under Bishop Tozer, and from the biblio-

graphies the lives of Smythies and Chauncy Maples and the brilliant letters of Miss Gertrude Ward are excluded. It is a mistake to believe that readers think less of English heroism than of the cut of a chasuble or the legality of an alb. From the internal history of the Church too, on its literary side, it is a surprise to find, when Kingsley and Maurice, Westcott and Hort and Lightfoot have the mention they deserve, the name of Stubbs omitted, except as a member of the Ecclesiastical Courts Commission, and Creighton altogether left out. Again, there is no mention of the striking change in St. Paul's Cathedral between 1800 and the famous description of Bishop Tomline and 1900, after the work of Church and Liddon, Gregory, Ingram, and Holland, only one of whose names appears in the book.

These are matters which can be remedied in a second edition. So can a few actual slips. We will mention some. Lord Wellesley left India in 1805, not 1806. From an enumeration of the religions of India neither the Jains nor the aboriginal animists should be omitted; nor, indeed, the Sikhs and Parsees; and the last census should have been consulted. When it is said that it would seem strange at the present day to blame a country clergyman for some of the activities of Bishop Stanley, Mr. Cornish surely errs by including among those which would now be considered unobjectionable "enforcing discipline" and selling "clothes and other necessities under cost price." The "dispensing power" was certainly not "put an end to," as Mr. Cornish says, "at the Revolution"; it was frequently exercised by William III. Mr. Cornish identifies William Thompson, Principal of St. Edmund Hall 1843-54, with the William Thomson who became Archbishop of York nine years after the other's death. While in the first volume he states incorrectly that "there is an Anglican bishopric of Jerusalem at this day," he gives the title correctly in the second. He is in error in stating (as he appears to do, though his language is ambiguous) that in 1881 the clerical restriction on the professorships of Hebrew and ecclesiastical history at Oxford was abolished. We presume that the English Church Union and Lord Halifax will regard as unhistorical a statement which makes their position ultimately an extreme assertion of private judgment. It is a mistake to speak of the authors of 'Lux Mundi' as "engaged in a happy companionship of university work at the Pusey House, Oxford," between 1875 and 1885: the statement neglects the date of the foundation of the House as well as the fact that only one of the writers belonged to it.

These points are all small and easily corrected. More difficult would it be to deal with the general character of the book. This must stand as it is, and on the whole the work is both fully and impartially done. Whether its historical judgments will stand is another matter.

In our opinion the writer lays too much stress on Tait, whom he regards as "the most remarkable prelate that had sat on the throne of Canterbury since the Reformation." The foresight and wisdom of that eminent Primate seem to us more questionable the more his work is studied: that Mr. Cornish ranks Tait so high as he does may account for his thinking much less favourably of the ability of Benson, and ignoring Temple as Primate altogether.

The Correspondence of Jonathan Swift,
D.D. Edited by F. Elrington Ball.
Vol. I. (Bell & Sons.)

MANY enjoy Swift's letters more than his satire, and satire admittedly is not popular with the ordinary reader. Swift was a born letter-writer, and fond of exercising his pen in that way. He says of his poetry (save the mark!) in a very interesting early letter to his cousin Thomas Swift in 1692, now published for the first time: "I have a sort of vanity or foiblesse, I do not know what to call it, and which I would fain know if you partake of it: it is—not to be circumstantial—that I am overfond of my own writings." No one can doubt that he was happy in writing to his friends. In his letters the real man stands revealed. But which real man? For the Swift who writes solemnly to Archbishop King about the Irish "First Fruits" or Crown rents seems quite a different man from the witty *persifleur* who "chaffs" Ambrose Philips or Governor Hunter; and this, again, is surely not the same person who descends to "laboured fooling" with Archdeacon Walls, or writes amorous nonsense to Vanessa or the tender "little language" to Stella. It was but a proof of his power of throwing himself into his correspondent's mind. "Why, sir, I am a man of the world... and I take, in some degree, the colour of the world as it moves along," said Dr. Johnson; and Swift took his "colour" from the people he wrote to, without changing himself. He could write in stately style, and write like a buffoon—could discourse on high politics or high virtues, and riot in indecency or drivel. He is seldom interesting when on the stilts, and his style in correspondence is plain and direct rather than ornate or epigrammatic; but he is at his best with his familiars, and especially his inferiors, with whom he chats with a natural abandon which is singularly attractive.

But to understand his letters you need an interpreter. They teem with references to passing events, persons, policies, scandals, squibs, allusions to the classics, and quotations from an oddly assorted literature. No author requires an editor more than Swift; and when we rejoiced that Messrs. Bell were about to increase our weight of gratitude by adding the volumes of Swift's Correspondence to the long row of his Works already published in their careful and serviceable edition,

we were still more glad to learn that they had secured so competent an editor as Mr. Elrington Ball, since Mr. Litton Falkner, the editor whose studies marked him out clearly for the task, was unhappily cut off in his prime. Mr. Ball's 'History of County Dublin' has proved his capacity. We fancy there are few sources which he has not ransacked, and, if he does not know a thing, he knows where to find it. *L'art de vérification* is his special province. He is at home among records, and has the bibliography of his subject at his fingers' ends. No one is more persistent in tracking a reference home, and a careful study of this volume has resulted in the discovery of hardly a single omission in this respect. An allusion to Catullus on p. 91 might have been noted, though obvious enough; but Mr. Ball does not disdain to identify ordinary quotations from Shakespeare. We suggest that the "Mrs. H—e" of Vanessa's letter (p. 342) may perhaps be misspelt for "Mrs. H—I," and refer to Alice Hill, who at that moment was particularly in favour with Swift, and might easily have excited Vanessa's jealousy. Mr. Ball is as good a proof-reader as he is a verifier of references. We have noticed but a C. for a G. in a scholar's initials (p. 9, n. 2), and "whom" for "who" (p. 43, n.). "Prof. Laughton" (p. 245, n.) is now a knight, and Mrs. Whiteway was Swift's cousin, not his niece (p. lxvii); but this slip does not occur in Mr. Ball's notes. Cannot he devise an interpretation of "Phhs" (p. 165)? Is there any evidence that the lines written on the window of the Deanery of St. Patrick's were by Swift (p. 180)?

In short, Mr. Ball has done his annotation so well that it takes an extremely minute examination to discover a single flaw. Some readers may think that he has done it too well; for it is rather irritating to be pulled up short in the middle of a sentence by a little numeral, and then to turn to the foot of the page and find what Jeffrey or Churton Collins, Sir Henry Craik or Leslie Stephen, "thought." Notes should deal with facts, not opinions, and the views of these excellent biographers and critics (we do not include Jeffrey in either term) are out of place in such an edition as this. One feels, too, that Mr. Ball is almost vindictive in the emphasis he lays upon what is least admirable in Swift, such as his sweeping condemnation of Lord Cholmondeley (p. 195), his "rage" and "fury" when he learnt that the Irish bishops had determined to throw him over (pp. 215, 216), his contradictory opinions of Sunderland and Halifax (e.g. p. 156), and his other apparent signs of insincerity. One has to admit that in 1710 Swift was a poor man in search of preferment, and that he became a journalist on the side which seemed likely to pay best. This accounts for the discrepancies in his judgments of the Whigs who did not pay him; but when it is once admitted, there seems no use in "rubbing it in." The long correspondence between Swift and Archbishop King, which fills

nearly half of this volume, does not rebound greatly to the credit of either—any more than "First Fruits" furnish ground for edification; each seems to have tried to hoodwink the other, and Mr. Ball points out several instances of what looks like disingenuousness, to say the least of it, on Swift's side. He makes out a strong case in the matter of the Earl of Wharton, whom, it appears, Swift malignantly satirized almost immediately after holding amicable intercourse with him; and he explains that the ambitious parson's "ratting" to the Tories was largely a matter of personal pique, and happened more precipitately than Swift alleged. It is difficult to get at the "inwardness" of political inconsistencies; personal attractions counted for much in the choice of Harley rather than Godolphin, and, though the argument from interested motives must always be against Swift, there is something to be said for the view that he was never a Whig at heart. If, as Disraeli said in 'Coningsby,' the Orangemen are your only true Whigs, Swift certainly was not one. Whilst recognizing the ability and research which Mr. Ball evinces in marshalling facts which damage Swift's character as a man of honour, we venture to think that, as usual, there are two sides to the question, and at least we deprecate such superfluous gibes as "The Duke [of Ormond] is one of the few persons of whom Swift has invariably spoken well," or "Mansell's dinners were not up to the standard which Swift expected." In one instance Mr. Ball gives Swift credit which was not deserved. He says (p. 203) that the suggested remission of the Crown rents on glebes was "entirely Swift's own idea"; but a reference to p. 52 shows that Archbishop King had mooted the point five years before.

These criticisms do not diminish our admiration for the minute care and assiduous labour which make this volume one of the best annotated editions of any author that we know. The notes are a treasury of information on all points. Nor are they wanting in curious discoveries. One of these is the fact that Esther Vanhomrigh was enrolled a free citizen of Dublin in 1688, and therefore must have been at the very least two or three years older than Swift represented her to be, even if babies could become free citizens of Dublin. Mr. Ball also argues from the letters that Swift escorted Vanessa from Windsor to Oxford, and concocted a fable—"revivified his old friend Collier"—to account for his absence from the Court. He is also of opinion that Swift was careful to conceal the extent of his intimacy with the Vanhomrighs. We may expect much more on this damsel of the fiery heart in a future volume. Dr. Bernard in the meantime has stimulated curiosity by quoting in the interesting Introduction to the Correspondence a mysterious memorandum on the fly-leaf of a banns' book at Frisby in Leicestershire, relating to Vanessa's declaration of her passion, which seems to baffle every explanation.

This Introduction forms a notable feature in the volume. It is not necessary to agree with all the Dean says, but we must admit that he says it well and with much knowledge and understanding. We will not affirm that he extenuates nothing, for if a Dean of St. Patrick's is not expected to defend Swift, we do not know who is. But he does not defend him defiantly, and if some of his reasoning appears more plausible than conclusive, it must be allowed that his task was not easy. Nothing, indeed, can well be harder than for a modern Churchman to place himself in the religious atmosphere of the early eighteenth century. Dr. Bernard is clearly right in making full allowance for the marked change in the personal attitude, if not in the formal doctrine, which has come over the Church since Swift's time; and it speaks well for his broadmindedness and power of entering into thoughts very divergent, that he writes with so much toleration, and even sympathy, of many things in Swift's character and beliefs which are strikingly discordant with his own. This it is to be an historian. For the rest, Dr. Bernard writes with the grace and simplicity of style which are his. There is much to be learnt from his Introduction, for instance, the admission that "the exact nature of the relations" between Swift and Stella "must always remain doubtful." It is satisfactory to find that he does not insist on the alleged marriage; but when he writes that "the Dean's other intimates," except Bolingbroke only, "accepted the marriage as a fact," we must recall to him the curious circumstance that on the preceding page (xxiii) he has quoted one of Swift's most intimate friends, Arbuthnot, as writing to him, "My Wife.... wishes you well married," in 1718, two years after the alleged ceremony.

We have said nothing about the text of the letters, because it is evident that so thorough an annotator as Mr. Ball would not neglect so obvious a duty as accurate collation. Where possible, he has gone to the original manuscripts, or drafts, which are preserved in the Forster Collection, the British Museum, and in such private collections as Mr. John Murray's, which has been liberally placed at the disposal of the present publishers for the purposes of this edition. In default of manuscripts he has resorted to the best text, after critically examining the various editions. In every case he gives his authority, whether original or published; and he has been successful in dating many letters hitherto undated. There were naturally not many unpublished letters to be discovered, after so many had swept the field; but the few here added, especially the early ones to Thomas Swift, are of exceptional interest. In short, we have here for the first time the promise of a complete edition of Swift's Correspondence, both to and from, arranged in chronological order, printed from the purest texts, and annotated with a learning and accuracy that cannot be surpassed.

The few illustrations are much to the

point, and we note especially Miss Irene Falkiner's photographs of Moor Park and Stannus's drawings of Kilroot. The volume reflects great credit on the publishers as well as the editor, but we regret that it does not range with the collected edition of the 'Works.'

Tudor and Stuart Proclamations, 1485-1714.—Vol. I. *England and Wales.*—Vol. II. *Scotland and Ireland.* Calendared by Robert Steele under the direction of the Earl of Crawford. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

We have seldom had to deal with a work better printed or more nobly "got up" than these two magnificent volumes. The elaborate and carefully compiled calendar of all royal proclamations known to have been issued between the accession of Henry VII. and the death of Queen Anne will be of the greatest assistance to students of the Tudor and Stuart period. Its compilation has involved a good deal of research, and its authors rightly point out the large number of proclamations hitherto unknown which they have included in their collection. Based on Lord Crawford's great collection of proclamations at Haigh, catalogues of which have already been printed, this Calendar has been made more complete by a careful examination of the other chief libraries wherein such documents are likely to be found, and by laying under contribution the stores of the Public Record Office. A special word of praise may be given to the collection of Scottish and Irish proclamations which occupies the second volume, and which seem to us even more complete and novel than are the English proclamations summarized in the first. All necessary help has been accorded to those who wish to consult the work. The Index is exceedingly elaborate, and is, so far as we have been able to examine it, accurate and complete. A series of well-executed prints of the royal arms appended at different times to the printed proclamations will be of great practical use to the bibliographer of proclamations, and well supplements the excellent chapter on bibliography which is included in the elaborate Introduction of more than two hundred pages. It is an admirable use of a great private library for its owner to make his own collections the basis of a general work, and to give the results of his personal labours to the world of scholars at large.

If we cannot speak of the whole of this Introduction with the same unqualified praise as we have bestowed on the bulk of the work, it is largely because its writer has, not always with the happiest results, gone somewhat beyond the scope of his task to write at considerable length about mediæval proclamations and the constitutional questions suggested by them, notably the history of the Royal Council in the Middle Ages. Much care

has been lavished on this part of the undertaking, and we are thankful to the author for many true conclusions clearly stated, also for some novelties due to his researches, among which we may include the very interesting record printed from the *Coram Rege* Rolls of 1 Edward II., and relating to various persons who were tried for infringing a proclamation of Edward I. against exporting specie from the realm (pp. 26-28). The whole record is full of interest, and well deserves the publicity of print. Among other interesting points is a pardon under the Privy Seal to the Sheriff of Devonshire for delivering from prison a certain Roger the Tailor, which seems to be an excellent example of the indifference of Edward II. to the clause of *Articuli super Cartas* which forbade the issue of writs under the Little Seal which touched the common law.

It is a pity, however, that the transcriber of the text did not make up his mind one way or the other on the use of such letters as *v's* and *u's*, and that the Introduction itself should speak of Dartmouth as the port of Exeter. This is but one instance of a good many regrettable slips which suggest some want of familiarity with details, especially the technical details of mediæval history. It is strange, for instance, to find the Norman Conquest apparently spoken of as the time of the establishment of the English monarchy (p. x), and the century after *Magna Carta* as "the first century of English statute law." It is hardly precise to say categorically that justices of the peace were established in 1327, and quarter sessions in 1351. It is a mere slip to say on p. li that Bracton wrote in the reign of Edward I. An entry on p. liii shows some confusion between two different points in the diplomatic of Chancery writs. Though the writer speaks of documents which passed the Great Seal, his examples are all drawn from enrolments of such documents, and a casual examination of the *Calendars of Patent and Close Rolls* would convince him that it was customary from early times for a considerable number of Chancery writs to show the means by which they reached the Chancellor's hands.

No stress need be laid on trifles such as those we have quoted; but other instances of infelicities or anachronisms of diction suggest that the mediæval period is viewed too much from the standpoint of one more versed in Tudor and Stuart routine than in the technique of the Middle Ages. The result is that the valuable mediæval material collected has to be used with some caution. In the same way what is modestly called a "preliminary hand-list of pre-Tudor proclamations" will not be found of great help to mediæval students, though they will welcome the analysis of the elements of an early proclamation into a writ of proclamation under the Great Seal and a schedule accompanying it.

Subject, however, to these limitations on points not essentially relevant to the

chief purpose of the work, we have little need to qualify the warm praise which we have bestowed upon the beauty and the utility of this amply planned and carefully executed Calendar.

NEW NOVELS.

The Andersons. By S. Macnaughtan. (John Murray.)

AN unusual faculty for giving artistic shape to the humour of ordinary life is shown in this Scotch novel, the scenes of which are laid in Argyllshire and in London. Three love-affairs are developed, and all of them end with satisfaction to the characters chiefly concerned, though the author is unduly economical with rose-colour. A wealthy family, in which children are the conspicuous idols, is drawn with mirth-provoking fidelity to human nature; and the author exhibits the comic side of second childhood without transgressing the rules of good taste. A deformed and superficially vulgar minister and an ungainly doctor show an aptitude for contrasting husk and kernel; but, in the doctor's case, the husk is of a kind which prevents the reader from believing in the reality of the kernel when it is shown to him.

The Three Mulla-Mulgars. By Walter De la Mare. (Duckworth & Co.)

EVEN an antipathy to monkeys will scarcely prevent the reader from enjoying this bright and original story, of which the hero is a monkey who possesses a magical stone, and who with his two brothers travels from his forest home to a delectable land. The author provides specimens of monkey language, and even a stanza of monkey song, to enhance the documentary appearance of his narrative, the incidents of which include the hero's capture by an Englishman—an event productive of a delightful friendship. An Eve presents herself in the form of a water-maiden, whose existence seems to promise a romantic sequel. The merits of the book lie in the variety and interest of its simious characterization, its mingling of love and fun, and the clearness with which strange and perilous situations are visualized.

The Woman Deborah. By Alice and Claude Askew. (Eveleigh Nash.)

WITH the appearance of this sequel the story of 'The Shulamite' may be definitely classed among those works of fiction which, in Bruno's phrase, "begin miserably and end miserabler." The hero, by gallantry during a siege in China, moves a girl of whom he is not enamoured to declare her love for him, with the result that he decides to marry her. One cannot admire the coincidence by which he finds himself, to his horror, the pro-

spective brother-in-law of the second husband of his South African sweetheart—the "Shulamite." If, however, readers overlook the artificiality of the authors' plot and some touches which smell of the footlights, they will be led to acknowledge the power shown in depicting a love stronger than piety and fear, and a beauty evoked by the will.

Ixion's Wheel. By Vincent Basevi. (Century Press.)

THE hero of this novel is, we assume, cast for the part of Ixion, but his position on the "wheel" of Fortune seems to us, as life goes, particularly comfortable. From the age of thirty onwards success, financial, political, literary, and social, "seemed to dog his footsteps." His first wife, a beautiful fisher-girl, brightens the days of his obscurity by her devotion, and, when her presence becomes embarrassing, considerably withdraws from the scene, only reappearing to sacrifice her own life in saving him from conviction on a false charge of murder. His second matrimonial venture is in every way a "Venus throw." In politics he takes a line of his own, national defence, religious education, and a scheme for the compulsory retirement of elderly bishops being the principal parts of his programme. But he soon wearies of party strife, and his last appearance is in the character of the complete country gentleman.

The Were-Wolf. By W. B. Beattie. (Stanley Paul & Co.)

'THE WERE-WOLF' in no sense belies its title: the story is pitched in a highly melodramatic key, which is fairly well sustained throughout, although, here and there, the author seems disposed to descend to the sobriety of genuine romance. The "Were-Wolf" is a Grand Seigneur of the earlier years of the reign of Louis XIV.: by far the most interesting of his victims is one Jeanne, half peasant and half noble (she is a "love-child"), who is his chattel, and as much his possession as any stock or stone on his estate. This nobleman displays a becomingly fiendish spirit in his dealings with his beautiful serf. It is only due to the author to say that his picture of the tyranny under which the French peasants were bowed is painted with a very dexterous brush.

The Cardinal's Past. By Michael Kaye. (Greening & Co.)

RICHELIEU, for he is the Cardinal in question, is here represented under a more human and sympathetic aspect than in 'The Three Musketeers' or 'Cinq-Mars,' while his enemies, Anne of Austria and the Duchesse de Chevreuse, are painted in colours proportionately blacker.

It is a pleasant story, superior to the average historical romance, and, though scarcely written with power, has touches of originality.

The Doctor's Christmas Eve. By James Lane Allen. (Macmillan & Co.)

It is necessary to advise our readers that this book is not the sentimental affair usually accepted as seasonable reading; indeed is a little overdone with comment on serious matters. The scene, as in other of the author's works, is laid in Kentucky. The Doctor, who specializes in children's cases, and has an extensive practice, only meets the woman who should, he feels, have been his mate, after her marriage to his nearest friend. For us the Doctor's unloved, but lovable wife stands out the most poignantly, though the portrayal of the little son who feels the cloud over the house is charged with meaning. The drawing together of husband and wife after the death of their boy is adumbrated as the substance of a sequel, and readers may on this account feel themselves somewhat defrauded, especially as the present volume contains a good deal of philosophizing which, though readable, does not advance the action.

INDIA AND AFRICA.

SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND'S history of the relations between India and Tibet since the time of Warren Hastings, published by Mr. John Murray and entitled *India and Tibet*, is carefully compiled, full of interest, and cannot fail to be of the greatest service to those entrusted with the preparation of our next mission to the forbidden land. Naturally, most of the book (373 pages out of 438) consists of a description of the mission of 1903-4, the events which made it expedient, its conduct to a successful issue, and the subsequent abandonment of nearly every point; and hence, as politics are beyond our scope, our notice must be short.

The first part of the book describes the action taken by Warren Hastings in 1774 and 1782 to improve the intercourse and trade between British India and Tibet; and here it may be recorded that Sir Francis considers Warren Hastings the greatest of all the Governors General of India, and Lord Randolph Churchill the best Secretary of State the India Office has ever had. Be that as it may, the Macaulay mission of 1885, another effort towards useful and friendly relations between the countries, was at the moment of starting countermanded on account of international considerations.

This was immediately followed by aggression; and the Tibetans invaded our territory. After much delay, forbearance having been strained to its utmost limit, they were expelled. Then at the request of the Chinese a convention with China was made; the Tibetans disregarded it, and the old game went on, in an exasperating way, though not without amusing features, till Lord Curzon sent the 1903-4 mission, the political conduct of which was entrusted to Sir Francis. A curious result of the friendship which ultimately prevailed between the mission and the Tibetans is that, when complications arise

between them and the Chinese, solicitations for improved intercourse with Tibet come from its inhabitants rather than from the rulers of British India.

The volume is well turned out, and contains a useful map and Index. The illustrations are numerous and well selected.

The wanderings in the mountains described in *Twenty Years in the Himalaya*, by Major C. G. Bruce (Arnold), are remarkable for the extent of country covered. Few, if any, soldiers have had such opportunities—sometimes on leave, at other times on service—and of these excellent use has been made; for the author appreciates Alpine methods of climbing, and has been able to apply them to the greater Asiatic ranges. In these not merely is the scale larger, but the differences between the extreme East and the far West in climate, vegetation, and population, are as distinctly marked as any (so the author says) on the World's surface. He insists strongly on the necessity for Alpine training:—

"All mountaineers who wish to have an all-round knowledge must train in the Alps. Two or three seasons under first-rate guides or amateurs in the Alps will teach ten times as much as a lifetime of Himalayan mountain travel or Shikar, for purposes of further exploration; and, looking back, I can see what an immense amount I have lost by not having had that training. I have done my best to make up for it later," &c.

No doubt an early training before he went to India would have been advantageous, but the close relationship in expeditions he has had with well-known mountain climbers and guides warrants description of the author as a trained climber.

He further has the great advantage of service with a Gurkha regiment; the men are excellent mountaineers and keen sportsmen, and they are usually stationed in cantonments in or near the hills. His own regiment, the 5th Gurkhas, were part of the celebrated Punjab Frontier Force, and have their head-quarters at Abbottabad, in the Hazara district of the Punjab.

In consequence of these advantages, to which are added eminent powers of arrangement for camps and a good descriptive pen, the book is interesting from start to finish. It is well illustrated from photographs, has a serviceable map and Index, and a good chapter by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce on camp life from a lady's point of view.

The Yellow and Dark-Skinned People of Africa south of the Zambesi. By George McCall Theal. (Sonnenschein & Co.)—The reissue of Dr. Theal's history being now complete, he has brought together in a compact and handy form the ethnographical information previously scattered through his eight volumes. While doing this, however, he has added so much as to make virtually a new book, for which all students will be grateful. It is a little disconcerting to find that, in some directions, the author seems to have taken no account of the most recent research. Thus he does not mention the conclusion arrived at by Prof. Meinhof, on linguistic grounds, that the Bantu race and languages are the result of Hamitic influence on a "Negro" ("Sudanese") stock. Dr. Theal's theory that the Hottentots originated in Somaliland (being "formed there by the intercourse of men of a light-coloured Hamitic stock with women of Bushman blood") may not be incompatible with this view; but the assumption that "at some time not exceedingly remote a band of people speaking the parent language of the various [Bantu] dialects now in use, and having

ancestor-worship as their religion, must have entered North-Eastern Africa," scarcely seems to fit in with it. Moreover, the identity of race between the Bushmen and Congo pygmies, which was long unquestioned, seems to have been rendered very doubtful, if not entirely disproved, by Prof. Keith's investigations.

Another matter left unnoticed is the new light shed on African folk-lore by the masses of material unearthed during the last twenty years. The themes of the Xosa stories for which Dr. Theal (p. 88) claims a Hottentot origin, on the ground that they "are not current among pure Bantu elsewhere," are found to be common property of Bantu tribes in widely separated parts of the continent. Space will not allow of our discussing this in detail; but we may mention that the incident of Little Jackal making himself horns of wax occurs on the Zambesi, and also in a Swahili tale ("Nyama wenyi pembe na fisi"), where it is related of the hyena. The 'Story of the Hare' (p. 94), which tells how the *inkalimeva* stole the fat which the animals had put into a kraal, is evidently a variant of the 'Story of a Dam' (p. 88); and of this we have Swahili, Suto, Tete, Sumbwa, Chinamwanga, Ronga, Bemba, and other versions, while beyond the Bantu area it is found among the Yoruba and the Mandingo. There can therefore be no question of Bantu borrowing from Hottentots as such; but the subject is too wide to pursue here.

The reason given for killing twins (p. 159), "fear that if they were allowed to live they would displace the chief," ignores the far more complex system of belief and ritual surrounding this matter, as shown, e.g., by M. Junod's researches among the Baronga. Dr. Theal says nothing about those cases where twins are honoured, and credited with preternatural powers, as by the Herero, the Babemba, and (to a limited extent) the Zulus. Has he seen Dr. Rendel Harris's book 'The Cult of the Heavenly Twins,' published in 1906?

Dr. Theal's industry, patience, and fairness are beyond all praise; his limitations are shown in judging of matters essentially non-European (at least alien to modern Europe) from a somewhat narrowly European standpoint. Thus he adopts (p. 249) the conventional way of speaking about "a state of society in which women were drudges performing all the severest labour," while too honest to make the obvious deduction and falsify his own first-hand observation by denying that "they were quite as cheerful as the men, and knew as well as Europeans how to make their influence felt." The conception of agriculture, not as a drudgery imposed on women, but as their prerogative (by virtue of discovery and of a supposed mysterious connexion between their nature and the productiveness of the earth), focusses the facts in an entirely new light. One consequence of this conception—the fact that the women have control of the grain stores, and therefore virtually, in many cases, of the entire food-supply—has been experienced by many travellers, who have yet failed to grasp its real bearing.

Many other points of interest suggest themselves for discussion, but we must be content with expressing our gratitude to the author for the various opinions collected in pp. 265-73, which at any rate tend to throw some doubt on the received theory that the native African's intellect invariably becomes stationary at the period of adolescence.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

IN *Letters of the English Seamen, 1587-1808* (Chapman & Hall), E. Hallam Moorhouse, who is already favourably known by a monograph on Samuel Pepys and by other works, has collected a few letters written by various naval worthies, from Hawkins to Collingwood. In the author's opinion nothing creates a greater noise than the winning of a battle; yet in the course of a few years that battle is only a carelessly remembered name; perhaps it is forgotten altogether. The power of the written word is fortunately more lasting; and the letter or dispatch written on the very scene of action, still warm with the glow of victory or palpitating with the shock of disaster, has a vitality about it that the fading of the ink and the yellowing of the paper can in nowise dim. Twelve years ago the country was ablaze with the news of the victory of Omdurman; even to-day there are many on whose ear the name would fall meaningless; many more who could not say what and when it was.

The author has endeavoured, on the lines suggested, to keep alive our memory of the past by a selection of letters from the actors themselves—letters in reading which we can truly say:—

The spirits of our fathers
Shall start from every wave.

The idea is happy, and has been well carried out. One remark we may make. It refers rather to a gap in our naval literature than to any shortcoming of the compiler, who in a volume of 318 pages has been able to give only 30 to the 120 years between 1657 (Blake at Santa Cruz) and 1778 (Keppel off Ushant). The material to fill the void is virtually non-existent. One error the author has committed by implication. A singularly ill-favoured portrait labelled 'Sir Edward Vernon' faces a letter from Admiral Vernon at p. 108. Sir Edward Vernon was a very distant relation of 'Old Grog'; to find a common ancestor they had, in fact, to look back for 500 years.

Edgar Allan Poe: a Critical Study. By Arthur Ransome. (Martin Secker.)—Mr. Ransome is a writer with ideas and a vigorous and praiseworthy determination to express them; but if he wishes his criticism to be attended to, it is imperative that he should avoid hobby-riding and study proportion in his deliverances, remembering, for example, that the immortality of his obscure contemporaries cannot be secured for them in advance; he might also correct his style, softening the metaphorical element on the one hand, and on the other revising such details as his use of the possessive case and of the relatives "that" and "which"; finally, we may hint that except in the case of established writers, performance is far more telling when unaccompanied by promises and explanations on the way.

Mr. Ransome's presentment and estimate of Poe's literary activities remain, after these deductions, arresting. If his book is not remarkable for novelty, it shows throughout original work. The biographical chapter is well done, and there is careful thinking in that on 'Self-conscious Technique.' In his apprehension of Poe's metaphysical self-contradictions Mr. Ransome seems to suffer from the presence of similar contradictions unresolved in his own mind. In his artistic criticism blame is bestowed with rather more discernment than praise. Mr. Ransome had formerly an uncritical enthusiasm for

Poe; his reaction leaves him a little uncertain in his bearing still. He is happier in expounding Poe's æsthetic ideal than in discovering the secret of the elusive beauty in his work.

The New New Guinea. By Beatrice Grimshaw. (Hutchinson & Co.)—New Guinea was once known as a "white man's grave." Miss Grimshaw's mission seems to be to show that it might be made an earthly Paradise, and after reading her pleasantly written pages we are by no means sure that she has not succeeded in her task. At least it is difficult for the reader of her book to resist the inclination to seek refuge from all earthly cares in the island of Samarai. Miss Grimshaw provides, however, a corrective for undue optimism and enthusiasm. To escape deterioration from isolated life on a small island, she lays down the principle that one must be very young with a few spare years to waste in any fashion, or very old, when it really does not greatly matter one way or the other.

New Guinea, which once was, or might have been, but for Lord Derby, half British, is now divided between Holland, Germany, and Britain, and the part nearest Australia is ruled by The Commonwealth. The administrative centre is Port Moresby, and the correct name Papua, which was the Dutch name for the whole island. Having turned our attention to the island, after long neglect, we seem, from the author's account, as if we were trying to make up for lost time. The islanders have been to some extent weaned from the practice of cannibalism, and educated in the use of soap. We are grateful to Miss Grimshaw for not specifying the particular brand of that article with which Willie made off in his sampan.

Miss Grimshaw has something to say of our Japanese allies, and her remarks about their activity in the Papuan Archipelago and the Gulf of Carpentaria will not pass unnoticed. She faithfully reproduces Australian sentiment in the matter. Her cruises on the "Merrie England," including the diving experience, are diverting, and she has done an excellent piece of work.

THE island of Arran was formerly an important place—the prop of thrones, the refuge of kings, the cradle of fighting men, the prize of the liberator. Its story is admirably told by Mr. Mackenzie MacBride, better known for verse than for prose work, in *Arran of the Bens, the Glens, and the Brave* (T. N. Foulis). The charm of the island appeals irresistibly alike to the stranger and the native, and while Mr. MacBride's picturesque historical narrative will be welcomed by many, the general reader, for whom the book is obviously intended, will like rather to learn of the natural beauties which the author justly extols. It is worth recalling here that Daniel Macmillan, the founder of the publishing firm, was born in Arran.

The first Gaelic dictionary was compiled by an Arran man, William Shaw, who went to London as a tutor, and there met Dr. Johnson. "Sir," said Johnson, "if you give the world a vocabulary of that language [Gaelic], while the island of Great Britain stands in the Atlantic Ocean your name will be mentioned." Mr. MacBride deprecates the gradual disappearance of the Gaelic living speech as "sad and shameful"; but we hesitate to agree with him that the people ought "to insist upon it being properly taught to their children in the elementary schools." This is a patriotic sentiment, and

as such we sympathize with it; but it seems to us that there are practical disadvantages attendant on the teaching of Gaelic to children who must learn English.

The author's style is good, but it is curious to find a Scot using "like" for "as" in such phrases as "like his ancestors had done." There is a serviceable Index, and the sixteen reproductions (not uniformly successful) in colour of paintings by Mr. J. Lawton Wingate constitute a notable feature of the book.

IN *The Pageant of the Forth* (same publisher) Mr. Stewart Dick has found an excellent subject for a piece of popular writing which has something of topical interest now that the Rosyth Naval Base is actually in progress. The islands of the Forth have already been dealt with in book-form, and, except for passing references, are not included here. But the author has spread a wide net, going as far up as Stirling, and even including St. Andrews, which might rather claim kinship with Tay than Forth. We like him best in his picturesque accounts of the little, straggling towns and fishing villages clustered along the shores of the Forth from Crail to North Queensferry. James V. described the county of Fife as "a beggar's mantle with a fringe of gold"; and it is on the Fife side of the Firth that the old-world flavour chiefly survives, a flavour which Mr. Dick has successfully caught and preserved. Local memories, legends, and traditions are blended with many leading events in Scottish history, and places lingering on in a state of semi-decay are made to live again. The narrative is commendably accurate as a whole. At Largo the date of Alexander Selkirk's death, as given on his monument there, might have been corrected. The year was 1721, not 1723. We certainly cannot subscribe to the sweeping assertion that all Scott's young women are "but dolls."

The book is well indexed, and the many pictures in colour by various artists significantly indicate the attractions of Fife's fringes.

Lafcadio Hearn in Japan. By Yone Noguchi. (Elkin Mathews.)—Lafcadio Hearn bids fair to give rise to a cult, so many and various are the books which have appeared about him since his death. He struck the Occidental imagination by becoming a naturalized Japanese, though he apparently only conformed to the religion of his adopted country from æsthetic motives. At heart he remained what he had always been, a plain-spoken agnostic, with an intense admiration for Herbert Spencer. Odd incongruities, indeed, mingled in his character. His equipment for letters was not originally considerable, but a very individual imagination forced a way for him. An intimate friend in America has written a curiously dispassionate and disapproving account of him; and has apparently stimulated Mr. Noguchi to defend his sometime master.

Mr. Noguchi is now Lecturer on English Literature in Keio University, Tokyo, and he was indebted to Hearn for much of his knowledge of English letters. He generously discharges this debt in the pages of this handsome little volume, which is tastefully mounted in Japanese style. Hearn may not have been an impeccable teacher of English—indeed, he was, for some reason unexplained here, asked to resign his professorship; but he was certainly an enthusiastic teacher. Some of his letters to his Japanese wife given here show his

most charming side, full of affection, and tricked with playful fancy. The memories of him communicated by Mrs. Hearn to the author are touching; and in truth, slight as it is, this is the most human and kindly book about Hearn which we remember to have seen. We note with interest Mr. Noguichi's statement that Hearn never understood the Japanese language.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN'S new shilling series of notable books is well worth attention, being excellently printed and judiciously varied. It includes favourites like Lord Redesdale's *Tales of Old Japan* and Kingsley's *At Last*; two books on the Indian Mutiny, Sir G. O. Trevelyan's *Cawnpore* and Forbes-Mitchell's *Reminiscences*, the latter containing, perhaps, the most striking story of all that great conflict; *H.M.I.: Passages in the Life of an Inspector of Schools*, which is marked by abundant humour; and one of Lady Dorothy Nevill's popular volumes of collections from her notebooks.

The Story of Rosalind retold from her Diary. By Monica Moore. (Sidgwick & Jackson.)—We trust that a large public will ask for this book, or perhaps we ought to call it booklet, as it is published at less than half the usual price of a novel. It is a beautiful study of personality, the central figure, as maid, wife, and mother, revealing the difficulty experienced in shaping an extraordinary vitality to the service of common life and subordinating the passions. Other characters—such as the manly, though not clever, essentially earthly husband, and the two children—one with the father's character, the second with that of the mother—are all alive in the author's gallery for any one who can claim to have real sympathy, though but a few short sentences concerning them are vouchsafed to the reader.

THE Librairie Larousse of Paris deserve success for their three beautiful volumes *Rabelais pour la Jeunesse: Gargantua, Pantagruel I. et II.* Mlle. Marie Butts, on whom has fallen the trying labour of selection, adaptation, and annotation, seems to us to have performed as well as possible a most difficult task, and to deserve support against those who denounced the attempt now just brought to full fruition. "No lady can touch Rabelais." "It is criminal to suggest Rabelais to children." "Unless you approve such books, how justify giving children a pleasant taste of them, which must lead to perusal of the original?" Here are specimens of things said. The wars of the Pantagruel volumes are, no doubt, rather attractive than educationally important. But the 'Gargantua'—and all the more clearly as here cut down by the excision of the froth added for concealment—forms the most important fact of French literary history, and the series cannot but widen the outlook, without detracting from the purity of the children—French or English—who may be lucky enough to be allowed to possess these volumes. The illustrations are mostly admirable, and point Rabelais's real meaning by frequent suggestions of François I^{er}.

L'Ame des Anglais. by Feemina (Paris, B. Grasset), is a clever book on English manners and customs. In a chapter on our 'Insensibility' we are told that the well educated among us

"gardent une grande impassibilité devant les drames, et opposent à la douleur morale une sérénité admirable. Quand ils offrent à autrui

une consolation verbale, c'est un lieu commun religieux, ou un appel au respect de soi et de la dignité. Ils trouvent rarement ces paroles directes et chaudes, qui, faisant couler plus vite le sang de la plaie, la détergent."

Our methods of consoling, in fact, suggest Plutarch.

"Ils ont dans le deuil une tenue remarquable. Les pénétrantes larmes du Christianisme ont coulé sur eux sans les amollir."

French and English ridicule differ. In France

"le ridicule ne vient pas d'un innocent défaut de compréhension, d'un excès de confiance, de certitude, et de ce qu'on oublie qu'il y a là des gens et qu'ils vous examinent, mais d'un désir de paraître autre qu'on n'est, désir piteux, où se mêle l'inquiétude d'être deviné."

"Le ridicule anglais, composé de l'ignorance parfaite des dispositions du public—et souvent de l'existence d'aucun public—et de l'entêtement à rester soi dans des occasions où il vaudrait mieux se montrer différent de soi, est une affirmation de liberté."

The lively author is, we believe, a well-known writer on the *Figaro*, responsible under another name for more than one novel.

MR. F. WARRE CORNISH tells us that *Darwell Stories* (Constable & Co.) relate to a part of England which "belongs by geography to the Midlands, by character to the Northern Counties." We do not exactly identify the locality from this description, nor from the internal evidences. It may be Derbyshire. Some of the stories go back sixty years, and have a distinctively old-world flavour; others are more modern. They are tales, too, of an old-fashioned length, running to from forty to sixty and ninety pages. Thus they escape the connotation of short stories, and also refuse to be classed as novels. They are of rather simple interest, and trend towards tragedy. They do not represent a very well-developed talent, but are nevertheless sound work, if unsophisticated. Many touches of pathos in them are natural and unforced, and the simplicity of the narration is in keeping with the lives of the simple folk with whom the author is mainly concerned.

THE tales entitled *Light Refreshment*, by W. Pett Ridge (Hodder & Stoughton), besides justifying their title, contain some real nourishment for the finer feelings—a thing which cannot often be said of things so labelled. The only warning necessary is that they had better not be taken all at once. They supply the means for an agreeable interlude at this season, and we trust many will avail themselves of the author's brightness.

WE doubt if the unsophisticated child would recognize in real life some of the creatures in *Quaint Beasts and Odd Birds*, by Vera Willoughby (Treherne). They are amusing enough, however, in a grotesque way, suggesting the distortions of a curved mirror, or frantic endeavours to fill a page of unusual dimensions. The oddness of the production may be relied on to divert the nursery.

Sylvia's Lovers, illustrated in colour by Miss M. V. Wheelhouse, and introduced by Mr. Thomas Secombe, is to be had from Messrs. Bell, and we can think of few more delightful books for those in search of a good thing for thoughtful readers. The introducer complains of the tax upon both readers and writers involved in centenaries. But, as he justly remarks, Mrs. Gaskell's

novels are perennially fresh, and he has evidently devoted both time and care to his survey, which repeats in part our contemporary notice of the book in these columns. The illustrator ought to lure on readers by the charm of her frontispiece; and all the other pictures are effective and graceful.

READERS should not miss several attractive reissues which might escape notice among the crowd of new books. Such are *Horace Walpole: a Memoir*, by Mr. Austin Dobson (Harper), carefully corrected by the author; *Lecky's Historical and Political Essays* (Longmans); and Mr. Birrell's two lively series of *Obiter Dicta*, reprinted together in the attractive "Readers' Library" of Messrs. Duckworth. We presume that Mr. Birrell has been too busy to look at the title-page of this edition, which makes him an honorary Fellow of Trinity. When in the future his article on 'Cambridge and the Poets' forms the model for another on 'Cambridge and the Essayists,' we hope that no easy chronicler will be misled by this slip.

MR. FROWDE sends us copies, on India paper and beautifully bound, of three new volumes of the "Oxford Poets"—*Dryden, Moore, and A Book of Light Verse*. The first two we noticed last week. All, issued in the excellent style for which the Oxford University Press is famous, are delightful volumes which any reader would be glad to possess.

WE have received *Who's Who* for 1911 (Black), which has 2,246 pages, an increase of some 80 since the previous issue. Though there are anomalies in its inclusions and exclusions, it has become an invaluable work of reference.

THE same may be said of *The Writers' and Artists' Year-Book* (same publishers), which every contributor to the press ought to have. It explains clearly and concisely what editors want—details, in fact, which experience shows to be commonly disregarded. We do not, for instance, want light essays on nothing in particular.

True Stories of the Past. By Martin Hume. (Eveleigh Nash.)—In the Preface to this posthumous volume Mr. Cunningham Graham leans to the opinion that Major Hume's editorial work on the Spanish State Papers constitutes his best title to remembrance. Other competent judges hold the same view, but this was not the kind of reputation that Hume himself specially coveted. He scoffed at Dryasdust, delighted in his own popularity, took all an author's pleasure in his numerous editions, and was by no means averse from repeating the rumour that an illustrious personage had been seen on the sands at Biarritz reading 'The Courtships of Queen Elizabeth.' These posthumous papers show the writer's constant preoccupation, his desire to interest the ordinary reader in "old unhappy far-off things," and murders long ago. No doubt, as Mr. Cunningham Graham says, historical events were more real to Hume than events of yesterday. He had an eye for dramatic incidents, his imagination played upon them; he strove to make the scenes which interested him as visible to others as to himself. But though he had a mass of varied information, he had not the historical instinct. He was less interested in facts and in their relation to one another than in their picturesque values; they existed merely as an excuse for emotional treatment, for melodramatic recital, and exciting narrative.

The method is pursued logically enough in this collection of papers on historical episodes—the assassination of Rizzio, the attempt of a Spanish pastry-cook to pass himself off as King Sebastian of Portugal, the passion of Mary Tudor for Suffolk, and so forth. These romantic incidents are recounted with considerable spirit and abundant colour. The description of Rodney (p. 49) as William Seymour's "inseparable chum" may be thought out of keeping with the tone of 'A Rebellious Love Match'; but some critics will carp at anything.

Other Main-Travelled Roads. By Hamlin Garland. (Harper & Brothers.)—It is a long time since Mr. Garland published the predecessor of this work, 'Main-Travelled Roads,' and he has changed in his literary forms a good deal in the meanwhile. This collection of stories was written between 1887 and 1889, and is complementary to the earlier work. It is characterized by the same ideals and the same methods; it deals with the same people. The West, as represented by Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin; the great farming plains before the portals of the real West are reached, which feed the commercial centres of Chicago—these constitute the theatre of Mr. Garland's tales. They are faithful delineations of character and climate. These were Mr. Garland's realistic days. The picture he paints is not attractive altogether; indeed, it is somewhat forbidding. But its sincerity is never in question, and it is possible to find a certain rugged and austere satisfaction in the life set forth. The West is "still a stern round of drudgery"; this is the West as "the working farmer endures it"—the West rescued from the cowboy, and reclaimed for civilization, but still a dread and hard step-mother.

These tales were well worth placing on record in a permanent form. They contain elements of pathos, of tragedy, of sentiment, of emotions common and natural to human creatures. They are also touched with a gentle sense of humour, as, for example, in the story of 'Elder Pill,' one of the best of the bunch. 'Lucretia Burns' is an unusual rendering of what must be a far from unusual experience in the drab life depicted. We note observation of character and an appreciation of irony in 'A Stop off at Tyre.' A touch of super-sentimentality, melodramatic in effect, disfigures 'A Fair Exile'; and 'A Preacher's Love-Story' has too much of our kailyard about it. But, short or long, the stories are interesting. Mr. Garland is surely the man who could have written a big novel on the Granger States. We hope he may do so some day.

CAMBRIDGE NOTES.

My difficulty in writing about the term will, I foresee, be superabundance of material. It has been an eventful time, and those who complain of the brevity of University terms must admit that for the eight brief weeks we spend at full pressure, life is, to say the least, exciting. It literally seems an age since ecclesiastical Cambridge was all agog with the Church Congress at the end of September, and since on October 1st the Master of Pembroke laid down the office of Vice-Chancellor with a little speech worthy of the admirable way in which he had for two years discharged its responsible duties with a happy combination of dignity and suavity. As I write these words I cannot resist a relapse into "anecdoteage," the less so as the story cannot apply to Dr. Mason. We all know the difficulty of writing testi-

monials, and of combining truth with kindness. A candidate for head-mastership asked a friend for a letter of commendation, which he obtained. The writer was subsequently tackled, and asked what on earth he could have said in favour of the applicant. "I told the truth," he answered firmly: "I said he was an oily, obstinate beast." "You did not say that, surely!" replied his amazed interrogator. "Not in so many words, but I said he was 'bland, but firm.'"

The term began with two great losses, and concluded with a third. They cannot be called sad, because all three men passed away full of days and honour, for riches are virtually unknown among us. In J. W. Clark Cambridge lost a most devoted son—one who had been, so to speak, born and bred here, who knew and loved every stone of the University, and had won the hearts of many generations of Cambridge men. In John Peile, Master of Christ's, we miss a great scholar and a good man who worked devotedly for his college and University, gaining the respect of all, and the affection alike of friend and foe; for he was ever a fighter for the cause he regarded as just. In Prof. Mayor, whose sudden end amazed those who saw him the day before in all the vigour of hale old age, we lose the kindest and most unaffected of men, one whose erudition would have appalled us but for his simple charm of manner and patent goodness of heart. Such men as these whilst alive the University may abuse or criticize or laugh at; but, all the same, it shows its affection by depriving them of all titles and honorifics, and "J. W.," "John Peile," and "Johnny Mayor" were thus familiarly spoken of because they were in a sense part of our very selves.

Their places, or rather positions, are soon filled, since the work goes on apace. Mr. Clark had resigned the post of Registrar, to which Dr. Keynes was unanimously elected. He is one of our business men to whom we apply the title of "good" without even Mr. Dickinson asking what we mean by that simple word.

Every one welcomes Mr. Shipley as Master of Christ's, and we can truly say that, judging by appearances, we rejoice with him. He has in the past done a little too well; and the *phōivos*, which dons share with the Olympic gods, relegated him to comparative obscurity during the last few years; but his college has put him once more to the front, where may he long remain!

Who is to be the third Professor of Latin is unknown. Personally I believe that the electors would do well if they did not leave St. John's. They have one man at least who can make Latin literature interesting.

The Council election excited very little interest, but was fertile in surprises. The Conservative party was defeated all along the line, only one of their nominees being elected; and a candidate who had the official support of both the "caucuses" was rejected. For the Heads of Houses there was no contest, the Masters of Pembroke and Magdalene, past and future Vice-Chancellors, being nominated on both "tickets." The latter is on the high road to preside over us in 1912, and will doubtless fill the chair well. He is even now rather new to the University, and he may perhaps be reminded that the most admired quality here is the absence of ideas and reticence in expressing them. *Hac arte*—and a good many more by silent and persistent push have attained to those well-lighted chambers of the blessed, *Quos inter*—and—are dining out more frequently than prudence perhaps warrants.

Dr. Stanton and Dr. Hobson represent the professors, both stalwart Radicals impelled to reform, by sentiment and reason respectively. The four members of the Senate are Dr. Anderson, Messrs. Walter Durnford, J. H. Gray, and H. M. Innes. Two of these are veteran councillors, and two neophytes. Of the latter, Dr. Anderson is a capable and industrious reformer, and Mr. Innes is recognized as a good man of business. His election was a surprise. He was on neither of the official "tickets"; but at the last moment two colleges combined to support him, and got him in triumphantly. I believe many who voted for him thought they were supporting the colleges against the University, and a sound Conservative at heart, opposed to all change, though clinging to the name of Liberal. Perhaps they may be right. Mr. Laurence got more votes than Mr. J. H. Gray, but could not sit, as too many Trinity men were already on the Council. Both the official parties gave him support, but the good sense of the University rejected him. He was born long after most of the Council had taken their degrees, and it is no place for young men. In 1930, when he has acquired a few more prejudices and is less elastic in mind and body, he will be an ideal candidate. By the way, in the old much-abused "Caput" there was always a Regent Master, a youth of twenty-five who had a voice in University matters. No wonder such an anomaly was swept away by the party of "Progress." We are, however, possibly mocking at Cambridge "as it is," unconscious of our doom. The fell shadow of a Commission with all its awful possibilities is upon us, and the Senate has itself to blame if it has raised a storm which will not easily subside. The matter began with the attempt to suggest reforms by a conference of University Conservatives and Liberals known as the "New Jerusalem Caucus." The Council, however, felt that it ought to undertake the work, and decided to do so unasked. Their scheme, signed only by a bare majority, met with a very cold reception; and in the discussion in the Senate House it was evident that it would not pass. The two chief principles embodied therein were that the Senate should be indefinitely enlarged and deprived of all power, and that every possible post in the University should be at the disposal of the Council. After taking the debate into due consideration, the Council agreed to a very modified scheme, which received the support of the whole body except Prof. Kenny. This provided that the Electoral Rolls should be changed into a House of Residents, and that the new House should pass all graces, subject to the right of the Senate to be consulted on emergencies. It amounted to nothing, and interfered with nobody; but the ultra-Conservatives would have none of it, so they "whipped up" the non-residents, and defeated the Council by a large majority.

The result is that now all hope of reforming the University from within is at an end; and those who cried loudly for reform, but regarded it as a necessary evil, like measles, which are only welcome in the mildest possible form, are in despair.

But I will not prognosticate, and will confine myself to suggesting why it was things went wrong. I attribute the catastrophe to a very general, but latent feeling of dislike to the Council of the Senate. Cambridge is a true democracy: it likes to elect people, and then to hear nothing more about them. Whilst the Council drafts graces, and does little harmless jobs in putting its friends on syndicates and keeping its enemies off, it is allowed to go on unheeded; but when its members assume airs

of superiority and try to mould the policy of the University, the Senate gives it a gentle tap on the head as a hint that it should keep its place. I regret that it has done so on the present occasion, as its mistake in officiously putting itself forward to reform the University was atoned for by a certain statesmanlike moderation, and a real desire to interpret the mind of the Senate after the discussion of their first proposals.

The Press Syndicate have been treated with far less consideration, and every one is loud in expressions of disapproval. 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' the printing of the eleventh edition of which they have cleverly secured, is undoubtedly a good investment, and it is appearing in an improved and convenient form. That the University will make money by the transaction seems certain; but it is generally felt that, even in this commercial age, there are methods of advertisement which are beneath its dignity. Many are especially inclined to resent the fact that, at any rate in some advertisements, it has been implied that the 'Encyclopædia' is the production of the University, whereas the Press have simply secured the printer's rights. Badly as we are said to want money, it is well to remember that after all Cambridge has a credit to maintain, and that certain up-to-date methods of booming books are scarcely in place here.

The *Cambridge Review*, which is the oldest of University Journals, continues its tranquil existence in the face of healthy competition. As a rule, the most brilliant of our University periodicals have had a somewhat meteoric course, often perishing under the blight of the displeasure of the authorities. One, in which 'Vice Versa' appeared in its earliest form when F. Anstey was at Trinity Hall, came to an abrupt end, after describing a celebrated College garden party and ball in execrable taste, but with a good deal of humour. The *Review* has been nothing if not respectable, and on this quality it has lived and flourished. This term, however, it has produced a good ghost story about Jesus College, evidently written by an antiquary, who, it is to be hoped, may one day give us a book which will be fit to set side by side with that of the Provost of King's.

The Professorship of English has now been accepted by the University, despite a non-placet which is said—I hope untruly—to have given the generous donor some pain. But a University must always possess a few *enfants terribles* who do and say the wrong thing, and it cannot be blamed for their vagaries. Their little outbreaks are generally viewed with good-humoured tolerance. As a well-known Cambridge master gently said when a speaker apologized for an irrelevant remark, "Go on, my dear friend, being irrelevant: we all love it." But what we love, the outside world is apt to be mystified by. J.

SALE.

On Monday, the 12th inst., and the four following days, Messrs. Sotheby sold the extensive library of the late Mr. W. H. Hilton of Sale, Cheshire. The most important books were a set of the Shakespeare folios, all imperfect, which realized the following prices: First Folio, 1623, 400l.; Second Folio, 1632, 70l.; another copy, 105l.; Third Folio, 1664, 185l.; Fourth Folio, 1685, 36l.

Among the other books were: Ackermann, *Microcosm of London*, 3 vols., 1808, 16l. 10s. Boccaccio, *The Modell of Wit*, 1625, 18l. A collection of 360 caricatures by Rowlandson

and Woodward, 30l. Dibdin, *Bibliographical Decameron*, extra-illustrated, 6 vols., 1817, 22l. 10s. Pickwick, first edition, 20 parts in 19, 1837, 18l. 10s.; another copy, defective, 15l. 15s. P. G. Hamerton, *Etching and Etchers*, extra-illustrated, 6 vols., 1880, 61l.; about 900 etchings intended to extra-illustrate the same work, 50l. Aldine Poets, 42 vols., 1830-53, 16l. 5s. Shakespeare, *Works*, extra-illustrated, 16 vols., 1842, 22l. Montaigne, *Essays*, translated by Florio, 1603; and Stephanus, *A World of Wonders*, 1607, 40l. Tennyson, *Poems* by Two Brothers, 1827, 20l. 10s. Walton and Cotton, *The Complete Angler*, extra-illustrated, 4 vols., 1836, 25l. 10s. Bray, *Life of Stothard*, extra-illustrated, 3 vols., 1851, 19l. The total of the sale was 3,480l. 5s.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Daintree (A.), *Studies in Hope*, 3/6 net.
The author is Rector of Mowbray in South Africa.

Dialogues of the Buddha, Part II., 10/6
Translated from the Pali of the Digha Nikaya by T. W. and C. A. Rhys Davids.
Vol. III. of Sacred Books of the Buddhists.
First National Catholic Congress, Leeds, July 29—August 2, 1910, Official Report, 5/ net.
With 8 illustrations.

Kendall (Rev. J. F.), *A Short History of the Church of England*, 7/6 net.
Contains 24 full-page illustrations.

Modern Religious Problems: The Founding of the Church, by Benjamin Wisner Bacon; the Historical and Religious Value of the Fourth Gospel, by Ernest F. Scott, 1/ net each.
Moslem World, No. 1, January, 1911, 1/ net.
See p. 795.

Petrie (W. M. Flinders), *Egypt and Israel*, 2/6
With many illustrations. The author aims at showing the general historical setting of the narratives of the Old Testament and Christian times.

Welles (Francis Channing), *Principles of Social Development; or, Universal Ideals and Religion*, 1/6 net.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Fothergill (George A.), *Stones and Curiosities of Edinburgh and Neighbourhood*, Part II.
With many illustrations by the author. For notice of Part I. see *Athen.*, June 11, 1910, p. 700.

Holmes (C. J.), *Notes on the Post-Impressionist Painters*, Grafton Galleries, 1910-11, 1/ net.
India, Annual Progress Report of the Archaeological Surveyor, Northern Circle, for Year ending March 31, 1910.

Johnson (J. P.), *The Prehistoric Period in South Africa*, 10/ net.
With many illustrations of coliths, rock-drawings, &c.

Juta (René), *The Cape Peninsula*, 7/6 net.
With pen and colour sketches by W. Westhofen.

Manchester City Art Gallery, *Catalogue of the Permanent Collection of Pictures in Oil and Water Colours*, with Descriptive Notes and Illustrations, 2/ net.

Penrose's Pictorial Annual, the Process Year-Book, 1910-11, 5/ net.

Edited by William Gamble.
Reader (Francis W.), *Report of the Red-Hills Exploration Committee*, 1907-8.

Read at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, February 17, 1910. With introductory notes by Horace Wilmer.

Poetry and Drama.

Ainsworth (Percy C.), *Poems and Sonnets*, 7/6 net.

Barlow (George), *Songs of England Awakening*, 6d. net.

New edition.
Book of Sacred Verse, 3/6 net.

Compiled by William Angus Knight.
Book of Scottish Poetry, 7/6 net.

An anthology of Scottish verse from the earliest times to the present, chosen by Sir George Douglas.

Clarke (Isabel), *Nomad Songs*, and other Verses, 1/ net.

In the *Vigo Cabinet Series*.
Clough's Poems, including *Ambarvalia*, both Versions of *The Bothie, Amours de Voyage*, &c., 2/6 net.

Edited by H. S. Milford in the Oxford Library of Prose and Poetry.

Flamini (Francesco), *Introduction to the Study of the Divine Comedy*, 5/ net.

Translated by Freeman M. Josselyn.

For her Namesake, 3/6 net.

An anthology of poetical addresses from devout lovers to gentle maidens, edited by Stephen Langton.

Hazelhurst (John), *Flashes from the Orient; or, A Thousand and One Mornings with Poetry: Third Book*, Autumn, 1/6 net.

Hogben (John), *Ground Flowers: Ventures in Verse*, 2/6 net.

Many of the verses have already been published in various journals.

Meredith Memorial Edition: *Poems*, Vol. III., 7/6 net.

Oxford Poets, India-Paper Edition: Dryden's Poems, edited by John Sargeant; Moore's Poetical Works, edited by A. D. Godley; A Book of Light Verse, edited by R. M. Leonard.

For Dryden and Moore see last week's *Athenæum*, p. 761. See also p. 792.

Rosenblum (Ivan Archer), *The Drama Eternal*, 2/ net.

Spenser's Minor Poems, 10/6 net.

Edited by Ernest de Sclincourt.

Trenner (Jennie), *Lyrics and Lays*, 2/ net.

Winder (Frederick), *Through Sutton Chace: The Gum Shade*.

Two short poems.

Bibliography.

Aberdeen Public Library, *Twenty-Sixth Annual Report*.

Catalogue of the Kannada, Badaga, and Kurg Books in the Library of the British Museum, compiled by L. D. Barnett, 21/ net.

Supplementary Catalogue of Bengali Books in the Library of the British Museum, acquired during the Years 1886-1910, compiled by J. F. Blumhardt, 25/ net.

Philosophy.

Grierson (Francis), *Modern Mysticism, and other Essays*, 2/6 net.

New edition.

MacKinnon (Flora Isabel), *The Philosophy of John Norris of Bemerton*.

One of the Philosophical Monographs issued at Baltimore.

More Philosophical Meditations, intended as a Sequel to 'Catholicism on a Philosophical Basis,' Vol. I., 2/6 net.

Compiled by an old Etonian, and revised by Dr. Leonard Arthur Parry.

Pali Text Society: *Compendium of Philosophy*, being a Translation, now made for the First Time, from the original Pali of the Abhidhammattha-Sangaha, with introductory essay and notes by Shwe Zan Aung, 5/ net.

Revised by Mrs. Rhys Davids.

History and Biography.

Calendar of the Close Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office: Edward III. Vol. XII. 1364-8, 15/ net.

Glenbervie Journals, 10/6 net.

Journals kept by an Irish peer of the time of the French Revolution. Edited by Walter Sichel, with 17 illustrations.

In Defence of the Regalia, 1651-2: Selections from the Family Papers of the Ogilvies of Barras, 16/ net.

Edited by the Rev. Douglas Gordon Barron, with photographic frontispiece and 9 illustrations.

Geography and Travel.

Edwards (G. W.), *Holland of To-day*, 18/ net.

Travel and Exploration, Vol. IV. July to December.

Sports and Pastimes.

Diehl (Charles Vidal), *Cribbage Patience*, 6d. net.

McNeil (C. F. P.), *The Unwritten Laws of Fox-Hunting*, 5/ net.

Philology.

Modern Philology, October, Vol. VIII. No. 2, 8l.

A quarterly journal devoted to research in modern languages and literature.

New English Dictionary on Historical Principles: *Si—Simple* (Vol. IX.), by W. A. Craigie, 2/6 net.

Ta'rikh-i-Guzida; or, "Select History" of Hamdu'llah Mustawfi-i-Qazwini, compiled in A.H. 730 (A.D. 1330), and now reproduced in facsimile from a Manuscript dated A.H. 857 (A.D. 1543), with an introduction by Edward G. Browne, Vol. I. containing the Text.

Part of the E. J. W. Gibb Memorial.

School-Books.

Vince (J. H.), *Exercises in Précis-Writing*.

Science.

- Barrett-Hamilton (Gerald E. H.), *A History of British Mammals, Part III.*, 2/6 net.
 Coulter (John M.), *Morphology of Gymnosperms*, 16/ net.
 Crocker (Francis B.) and Arendt (Morton), *Electric Motors, their Action, Control, and Application*, 10/6 net.
 Hampson (Sir George F.), *Catalogue of the Noctuidæ in the Collection of the British Museum*, 20/
 Forms Part X. of *Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenæ in the British Museum*.
 Iron and Steel Institute, *Carnegie Scholarship Memoirs, Vol. II.*, 16/ net.
 Moore (Benjamin), *The Dawn of the Health Age*, 3/6 net.
 Ross (Hugh Campbell), *Induced Cell-Reproduction and Cancer: the Isolation of the Chemical Causes of Normal and of Augmented, Asymmetrical Human Cell-Division*, 12/ net.
 Results of the researches carried out by the author and John Westray Cropper, with many illustrations.
 Turner (Dawson), *Radium, its Physics and Therapeutics*, 5/ net.
 United States National Herbarium: Vol. 13, Part 6, *The Type Localities of Plants first described from New Mexico*, by Paul C. Standley; Vol. 15, *The North American Species of Panicum*, by A. S. Hitchcock and Agnes Chase.
 United States National Museum, *Proceedings*, Vol. 37.
 Woodrow (G. Marshall), *Gardening in the Tropics*, 10/6 net.
 A sixth edition of *'Gardening in India'*, with 84 illustrations.

Juvenile Books.

- Tremearne (Mary and Newman), *Fables and Fairy Tales for Little Folk; or, Uncle Remus in Hausaland, Fifth Series*, 2/6 net.
 With 10 illustrations.

Fiction.

- Dickens Centenary Edition: Christmas Books; *The Old Curiosity Shop*, 2 vols., 3/6 each.
 Stevens (E. S.), *The Mountain of God*, 6/
 A story dealing with the development of mysticism in modern Persia. The book contains 8 illustrations.
 Thackeray's Works, Centenary Biographical Edition: *Pendennis*, 2 vols., 6/ net each.

General Literature.

- Anderton (Basil), *Fragrance among Old Volumes*, 7/6 net.
 Essays and idylls of a book-lover, with 16 illustrations.
 Banking Almanac and Directory for 1911, 15/ net.
 Burke's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage, 1911.
 Gettell (Raymond Garfield), *Introduction to Political Science*, 8/6
 Gloucester Diary and Director's Calendar for 1911.
 Published by the Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Company.
 Haggard (H. Rider), *Regeneration*, 2/6 net.
 An account of the social work of the Salvation Army in Great Britain, with illustrations.
 Harrison (Frederic), *A Real Upper House*, 1/ net.
 Reprinted from *The English Review* for March.
 Kelly's Handbook to the Titles, Landed, and Official Classes, 1911, 15/
 Kelly's Post Office London Directory, with County Suburbs, 1911, 40/
 Literary Year-Book, 1911, 6/ net.
 Mangold (George B.), *Child Problems*, 5/ net.
 Deals with infant and child mortality, educational reform, child labour, &c. In the Citizen's Library.
 Ottoman Public Debt, Special Report, followed by a Translation of the Annual Report of the Council of Administration for the 28th Financial Period, by Sir Adam Block.
 Roosevelt (Theodore), *African and European Addresses*, 6/
 Addresses given during Mr. Roosevelt's journey in 1910 from Khartum through Europe to New York.
 Sims (Geo. R.), *The Cry of the Helpless*.
 With illustrations by T. Heath Robinson.
 Whitaker's Almanack, 1911, 2/6 net.
 Whitaker's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and Companionage, 1911, 5/ net.

FOREIGN.

Poetry and the Drama.

- Kossmann (E. F.), *Das Niederländische Faustspiel des 17 Jahrhunderts (de Hellewaert van Dokter Joan Faustus)*, 2gld. 50s.

History and Biography.

- Dufour (T.), *Quelques Lettres de J.-J. Rousseau*.
 The author, who is Honorary Director of the Archives at Geneva, has published several works on Rousseau.

Geography and Travel.

- Suarès, *Voyage du Condottière: Vers Venise*, 3fr. 50.
 Impressions of a journey from Basle to Venice.

Science.

- Gedenkboek aangeboden aan J. M. van Bemmelen.
 A volume published in commemoration of the 80th birthday of the celebrated chemist.

* * All books received at the Office up to Wednesday morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending books.

Literary Gossip.

THE January *Blackwood* will contain two complete stories—'The Lemnian' by Mr. John Buchan, and 'Dollars' by C. H. B. 'The Voyage of the White Duck' is a sketch from Nigeria which tells of the humours, dangers, and difficulties of tax-collecting among the Filani nomads. Johannesburg and Pretoria are described by Sir H. Mortimer Durant, who also asks and answers the question 'Is South Africa a White Man's Country?' 'The House of Healing' is an account of the Pasteur Institute in India. Other articles in the number are 'The Official Case against Compulsory Service,' by Col. C. E. Callwell; and 'Musings Without Method.'

THE third volume of "Notes and Documents relating to Westminster Abbey," to be published shortly by the Cambridge University Press, will be by the Dean of Westminster, and will be entitled 'Gilbert Crispin, Abbot of Westminster: a Study of the Abbey under Norman Rule.' The volume will include two of Crispin's writings, and a series of charters illustrating the period of his administration, with a sketch of his tomb as a frontispiece.

PROF. GILBERT MURRAY has put into verse 'The Story of Nefrekapta,' from a Demotic papyrus, and the poem, with a coloured frontispiece by Mrs. Cockerell, is to be published shortly by the Oxford University Press.

It is hoped that Dom John Chapman's 'John the Presbyter and the Fourth Gospel' will be ready for publication by the same Press in January.

'LE PAYS D'EXIL DE CHATEAUBRIAND,' by M. Anatole Le Braz, now Professor at Rennes, has been translated by Prof. H. H. Johnson of the same University, and will be published early next year by Mr. Francis Griffiths.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON PUBLIC RECORDS, which held its first meeting on the 1st inst., is preparing a preliminary list of witnesses who will give evidence next spring. We understand that the subject of "Local Records of a public nature" will not be dealt with until

progress has been made with evidence concerning Public Records in official custody.

THE fifth annual meeting of the Historical Association will be held at University College, London, on January 6th and 7th. After a business meeting on the Friday, Prof. M. E. Sadler will deliver an address on the value of historical studies to students and administrators of English education. On Saturday morning an attempt will be made to formulate a policy for the Association with reference to the teaching and examinations in history in schools.

IN *The English Mail* for the 15th inst. Dr. Heinrich Felbermann has an interesting account of the late Dr. Emil Reich, whom he met in distressed circumstances in Paris in 1890, and provided with money to go to England, and later with lodging in his own house.

THE establishment of the America Institut in Berlin by the German Government, with Prof. Hugo Münsterberg as its first Director, has for its main object the furthering of relations between Germany and the United States. It will deal with matters of scholarship and research, literature and art, and travel. An exchange of documents with the Smithsonian Institution will be arranged, and it is believed that the American copyright for German books will be considered. A large library will be collected for the study of the historic, economic, and social problems of the United States.

THE CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR INDIA will publish on January 1st (on behalf of the Nile Mission Press) the first number of a quarterly entitled *The Moslem World*, edited by Dr. S. M. Zwemer, assisted by other well-known Oriental scholars. *The Moslem World* will be a review of current thought among Mohammedans, and a record of religious and social movements in Islam.

THE death in his 50th year is announced from Heidelberg of Dr. Bernard Kahle, Professor of Northern Philology and Ethnology at the University of that town, and author of 'Die altnordische Sprache im Dienste des Christentums,' 'Die Sprache der Skalden auf Grund der Binnen- und Endreime,' and 'Isländische geistliche Dichtung des ausgehenden Mittelalters.'

THE BENGAL ASIATIC SOCIETY has just acquired an exceptional copy of the 'Tengyur,' the Buddhist Old Testament, which is exclusively printed at Narthung, near Teshi Lumpo in Tibet. The work is in 225 volumes, and cost 5,000 rupees.

AMONG recent Government Publications we note: Friendly Societies Report, 1909 (1s. 7d.); List of Public Elementary Schools in England, July, 1910 (2s. 6d.); Historical Manuscripts of the Marquess of Salisbury, Part XII. (post free 3s. 9d.); and Education, Scotland, Report on the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh (post free, 2½d.).

SCIENCE

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Of Distinguished Animals. By H. Perry Robinson. (Heinemann.)—Readers of zoological literature will note with interest the accession of yet another Robinson brother to its service. Mr. Phil Robinson we have long known; Mr. Kay Robinson is also familiar to us as a writer on nature. Now Mr. Perry Robinson joins his brothers. These papers first appeared in *The Times* under the title of 'Studies in the Zoological Gardens,' a name which describes them probably better than the later title. There are fourteen in all, dealing with lions, tigers, bears, the greater beasts in general, and with snakes, eagles, owls, and ostriches in other orders. They are very pleasantly written, and contain a good deal of careful observation, and many collated facts. Mr. Robinson's chat sometimes deviates into scientific theorizing which shows an appreciation of the trend of modern thought. For example, his conjecture as to the evolution of the fox from the common wolf stock is ingenious, and may be correct.

In treating of the gorilla he writes: "There are those, it must be confessed, who doubt whether Du Chaillu ever killed a gorilla at all." If there are (Mr. Robinson is not one), they are exceedingly infidel people. Du Chaillu should once and for all have shamed his detractors when he exhibited his skeletons in London. Moreover the present writer has heard the explorer on several occasions give a most graphic story of his encounter with, and destruction of, the first gorilla he ever saw. To throw doubt on Du Chaillu at this time of day would be ungenerous in the extreme. When Mr. Robinson writes, "We are already... seemingly acquainted with the actual common ancestor from whom are derived both man and gorilla in the so-called *pithecanthropus*," he falls into a strange blunder. The *pithecanthropus*, dating from the Pleistocene period, and discovered in Java in 1894, had a cranial capacity, as Mr. Robinson quotes from Mr. Beddard, of 400 cm. more than the "cranial capacity of any anthropoid ape, and quite as great as, or even a trifle greater than, the cranial capacity of some female Australians and Veddahs." Mr. Robinson himself speaks of this ape-man as the "missing link." How, then, can it possibly be the ancestor of the gorilla? There has surely been some confusion of thought, or perhaps merely a *lapsus calami*. The book is well illustrated by typical photographs.

A History of the Theories of Ether and Electricity. By E. T. Whittaker. (Longmans & Co.)—In his opening chapter Dr. Whittaker puts the matter plainly when he says:—

"It is erroneous to regard the heavenly bodies as isolated in vacant space; around and between them is an incessant conveyance and transformation of energy. To the vehicle of this activity the name *ether* has been given."

He goes on to say that the problem which needs solution is: "What relation exists between the medium which fills the interstellar void and the condensations of matter scattered throughout it?"

The different attempts that have been made towards the solution of this problem are traced from the discovery of Petrus Peregrinus, who in 1269 A.D. showed a very

pretty idea of the magnetic lines of force, down to the end of the nineteenth century. In this survey the Astronomer Royal of Ireland is generally fair, particularly in his reference to Descartes, whose views on matter and motion anticipated modern theory by some hundreds of years. Perhaps, however, he hardly does justice to Julius Robert Mayer, who really discovered the principle of the conservation of energy. In this he follows the lead of most academical writers, who have never forgiven Mayer, a mere doctor and not a professor, for having seen before they did whither their own fine drawn deductions were tending.

The book is published with the "financial assistance" of the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, and should be useful to all interested in the history of physics. It is well written and produced, and introduces the reader to a new and apparently clear system of notation.

DR. H. R. MILL has issued the annual volume (the forty-ninth of the series) on *British Rainfall* (Stanford). It continues to grow in bulk and completeness, though the price remains the same as when it was a quarter the size. To ensure this important undertaking "from the risks of mortality," the Director has made over the unique collection of documents and his interest in the work to a strong representative body of trustees, who have formed an endowment fund.

Mr. Gethin Jones has an interesting article in the first part of the present issue on the snowfall of the Snowdonian range; and the editor discusses the duration of rainfall in the year. The second part, besides the usual tables, &c., has chapters on heavy rains in short periods and on rainfall days, with maps illustrating some of the greatest falls. For the British Islands as a whole the rainfall of the year (38.56 inches) was exactly the average, but during the last twenty-one years dry years have been much more frequent than wet ones.

In a closely printed quarto volume of five hundred pages twenty-nine writers have combined, under the editorship of Mr. J. F. Tocher, to produce *The Book of Buchan* (Peterhead, the Buchan Club). The result is an interesting, if not very well-digested, body of material dealing with the natural history of Buchan, with prehistoric man in Aberdeenshire, and the history of the district in ancient, mediæval, and modern times. The writers are either natives or have long been connected with Aberdeenshire; but their method of presenting facts is not always equal to their knowledge, and a skilful editor with a free hand would have pruned much of their verbiage and removed all the overlapping matter. Even the Preface, at least to the point at which the plan of the book is set forth, is largely a string of pompous platitudes.

Nevertheless, there is valuable material here for those who know how to sift and arrange it for their own purpose. It is grouped into six sections, dealing respectively with Buchan (1) in its geological making; (2) with its first peoplings; (3) with its earliest written history; (4) with its colonizing and its general history from the end of the Celtic dominion to the extinction of the Stuart dynasty; (5) with its burghal life; and (6) with certain aspects of the district in modern times. It is impossible in a short notice to deal critically with the wealth of detail covered by these heads. Expert readers will find abundant matter for question, and even for correction,

along with much that is new to them. Literature, we may add, has a comparatively insignificant place, though Barbour and Boece and Dr. George MacDonald are not forgotten. Mr. Gavin Greig is too provincially defiant of the accepted view of Peter Buchan's work as a ballad-collector; and we cannot understand his statement that the songs of Burns and Hogg are not sung by the Scottish peasantry. A good Index places the contents at easy command, and there are many interesting illustrations.

RESEARCH NOTES.

PROF. NORMAN COLLIE has lately experimented at University College, London, with neon, of which he has been fortunate enough to obtain a larger quantity than has hitherto been available; and the result throws a new light upon the part played in nature by the so-called "inert" gases of the atmosphere. He finds that a glass tube 30 inches long filled with neon at (virtually) atmospheric pressure allows the spark of a 10-inch coil to pass from one end to the other without striae or any of the other phenomena shown in a vacuum tube. A somewhat shorter tube also containing neon, and filled to about half its length with mercury, bursts into a brilliant red glow when shaken. So a very long tube, coiled into a close spiral and exhausted so as to contain only a trace of neon, glows with a red light when a charge is passed through it, the minute portion of hydrogen occluded by the electrodes showing itself as bubbles of blue light in the centre and at one spot in the periphery, which gradually expand as more and more gas is liberated.

But perhaps the most interesting of Prof. Collie's experiments are those made with a canal-ray tube with a pierced cathode and neon in the place of atmospheric air. In these conditions the canal rays exhibit themselves as pillars of pink light extending for a considerable distance behind the cathode, and clearly having their origin in the first layer in front of it. This experiment not only allows the rays to be distinguished by the naked eye, but also refutes Prof. Goldstein's latest suggestion that they are formed not in front of, but absolutely within the holes in, the cathode itself.

Prof. Collie has not yet formulated any conclusions from these experiments—which, it is hoped, will be repeated at one of the forthcoming meetings of the Royal Society—but it seems plain from them that neon is a better conductor of electricity—or perhaps only of positive electricity—than any other gas yet discovered. The reason of this is, however, at present hidden from us. If, as is generally supposed, the light in a vacuum tube is caused by collisions between the molecules of the attenuated gas left therein, are we to suppose that these collisions are more frequent in the case of neon than in that of any other gas? and if so, why? Neon is neither a very light nor a very heavy gas, being generally credited with an atomic weight of 19, as against the 4 of helium on the one hand, and the 38 of its neighbour argon on the other; yet it seems to have marked peculiarities of its own, only equalled by those of niton or radium emanation, which is by far the heaviest of the group. Evidently experiment can alone solve the mystery.

Not unconnected with this, probably, are the conclusions which Prof. K. Stöckl has recently put forward in *Die Umschau*. The action of the sun's ultra-violet rays striking the layers of watery vapour in our atmosphere

decomposes a part of it into hydrogen and peroxide of hydrogen. The peroxide of hydrogen returns to us in rain, and thereby no doubt discharges functions useful to man in the way of disinfection and oxidation generally. But the free hydrogen, as the lightest gas known, must in the end escape from our atmosphere altogether, and must go to fill up the interstellar spaces, which used to be thought entirely empty. Prof. Hann in his 'Lehrbuch der Meteorologie' calculates that at 100 km. above the earth the air must consist of about 10 per cent of nitrogen, the remainder being hydrogen with a trace of neon; and Prof. Stöckl and others fully confirm this. From this, Prof. Stöckl would derive the gradual drying-up of the earth, as shown in the successive shrinking of the lakes on the Alpine and other mountain plateaux. But it would also seem that the neon in the air, by acting as a conductor of electricity, may play an important part in the distribution of the rainfall on the earth. Prof. Stöckl's article is well summarized in the *Revue Générale des Sciences* for last month.

In the last-mentioned journal also appears an interesting account of a successful experiment in the production of local anaesthesia by means of electricity, which was conducted by Mlle. L. G. Robinovitch at New York. M. Stéphane Leduc (of Nantes) discovered some time ago—and the fact has several times been mentioned in these Notes—that a sufficient current of electricity, when frequently interrupted, would produce complete anaesthesia in the human subject, although he naturally found great trouble in thoroughly testing the process. Mlle. Robinovitch—who, if one does not mistake, has studied at Nantes—seems to have thought that the process might be better adapted to a case where only anaesthesia of a particular part of the organism was required, and seized the occasion of an operation for gangrene at the St. Francis Hospital at New York to try the experiment. The apparatus employed was, we learn from Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz's report, a battery of accumulators giving a current of 100 ampères, which was interrupted from 6,000 to 7,000 times a minute by a special break invented by the experimenter. The patient, a young Austrian who had been so severely frost-bitten that the amputation of four toes had become necessary, was blindfolded, but was left free in all his movements; and a double cathode was used, one part being covered with wool moistened with water, and placed on the sacral vertebrae. The other was dipped in a saline solution, and applied to the beginning of the anterior crural nerve in the triangle of Scarpa. The anode was in like manner divided in two, one part being placed on the posterior tibial nerve, and the other on the anterior about 20 cm. above the articulation of the foot. The great toe of the left foot was amputated immediately upon the closing of the circuit; and the electrodes having been shifted to the right leg, the great toe and the second and third of that foot also were removed without the patient experiencing any sensation, the whole operation lasting three quarters of an hour. The patient is said to have been perfectly cheerful all the time, and to have made a good recovery, while all the ill effects of anaesthesia by drugs were entirely eliminated. The current which actually passed through the patient's body from the periphery to the centre seems to have been 54 volts and 4 milliampères. If the experiment can be repeated and controlled with the same results, we shall doubtless hear more of it.

Another practical application of electricity has been its employment in horticulture, Sir Oliver Lodge and others having proved conclusively that plants of all kinds grow better and more quickly when exposed to a moderate current. Modern experimenters have for the most part used for this purpose either the electric light, which seems to owe its efficiency to the light and heat it produces, or dynamos, which are too expensive to be of much practical use except where some cheap source of mechanical power is available. M. Bastý, a lieutenant in the French Navy, has for the last seven years experimented with another process, which consists in attracting the electricity of the atmosphere by means of a lightning conductor in miniature, of no greater height than 2 metres, and planted among the crops in great numbers at intervals of about 7 feet. With these, he declares, spinach seed sown on March 21st sprouted ten days later, and was cut on May 15th, giving a yield of 1,450 grms. the cm. square. Strawberries subjected to the same treatment yielded four times as much fruit as did others planted at the same time, but not exposed to the action of electricity. The process seems an easy one with which to experiment, and to be free from most of the objections hitherto urged against the application of electricity to the raising of plants; while, according to M. Bastý, it entirely obviates the use of manures, whether natural or artificial. Our account is taken from the current number of the *Revue Scientifique*.

In the *Comptes Rendus* of the Société de Biologie for October and November will be found communications from M. Alexis Carrel and Mr. Burrows Montrose describing some experiments lately made by them with regard to the growth of certain tissues of the body when separated from the living organism. The experiments consisted in making a plasma from the tissue of an animal of the same species as that experimented on, and then placing in it sections of living tissues, such as the skin, cartilage, connective tissue, and marrow, or of organs such as the liver, kidney, thyroid gland, ovary, and the like. These were then sealed in watch-glasses, and kept at a steady temperature of 37° C. The result showed that the whole of these tissues and organs lived and grew in their new medium, the new cells appearing at the earliest 12 hours, and at the latest 48, after being placed in the watch-glass; and life and growth were continued for a period of not less than 5 days or more than 12. Thus a section of the kidney of a young cat sown in the plasma made from another began to form new cells at the end of 12 hours, and continued to do so for 7 days, both the speed and the duration of the growth being evidently in inverse ratio to the age of the parent animal.

The experimenters have extended their observations to the cancerous growth, called sarcoma, and have followed in the microscope all the stages of the growth of the new sarcomatous tissue. They find that this develops with amazing rapidity, but that the plasma in which it is placed exercises a great influence on the growth. Thus with sarcomatous tissue taken from a chicken and sown in a plasma taken from the parent animal, the culture became active within two and a half hours, while with plasma made from a healthy animal the experiment failed altogether in five cases out of seven. If M. Carrel and Mr. Montrose can succeed in inoculating healthy animals with the new cells thus artificially produced, it would seem that they will have materially helped forward the study of cancer.

In the *Compte Rendu* of the Académie des

Sciences for November 28th, there appeared a communication from M. J. Effront, dealing with the Bulgarian ferment for sour milk now so popular. He is of opinion that the ferment acts in affections of the stomach and intestines, not, as formerly thought, by the production of lactic acid, but by destroying very rapidly all albuminoid matters, by the process of taking from them their nitrogen, which it appears to transform into ammonia. This, which seems to be fairly well borne out by the facts quoted by M. Effront, nullifies the objections brought against the sour-milk treatment by other observers, who have said that the increase in the formation of lactic acid caused by it must be of disservice to those who are afflicted with a tendency towards rheumatism.

A lecture delivered more than a year ago at the institution in Paris founded by M. Henri de Rothschild for the treatment of appendicitis has just been published, and may help to remove some popular errors on the subject. It was delivered by M. Paul Segond, professor at the Académie de Médecine, and dealt in an untechnical way with the history and cure of the disease. M. Segond deprecated, as may be guessed, the view that the appendix was useless, and should be removed, even when healthy, as a precautionary measure; and while confessing that the true cause of appendicitis is still in dispute, let it be seen that he himself favours the theory of Prof. Dieulafoy that it is only the obstruction—or, to use his own phrase, the obturation—of the organ which causes its contents to become toxic. He went at great length into the insidious nature of the disease, but declared that although the symptoms often disappear for a time, to reappear shortly afterwards with increased malignity, yet that the appearance of a true appendicitis without certain marked symptoms at the beginning is excessively rare. As for its cure, when the diagnosis is once established he thinks that operation is the only remedy open, because, as he quotes from Prof. Dieulafoy, "le traitement médical de l'appendicite n'existe pas." F. L.

'SURVIVAL AND REPRODUCTION.'

If Mr. Reinheimer's book is to be of any value to students of biology, the question whether his deductions agree with facts as we know them, or are only "suited" to animal life existing under hypothetical conditions, seems decidedly "relevant." The "cogency" of such deductions is materially weakened when we find that evolution is proceeding on entirely different lines. His "veræ causæ" doubtless exist in nature—in some classes of animals more than in others—but not as "veræ causæ": their influence on the evolution of life is infinitesimal compared with the factors comprised in the Darwinian explanation.

YOUR REVIEWER.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Dec. 8.—Mr. A. B. Kempe, Treasurer and V.P. in the chair.—The Chairman announced that the President had appointed as Vice-Presidents the Treasurer, the Duke of Northumberland, Mr. L. Fletcher, Dr. W. H. Gaskell, and Prof. J. H. Poynting.

The following papers were read: 'Colour-Blindness and the Trichromatic Theory of Colour-Vision: Part II. Incomplete Red or Green Blindness,' by Sir W. de W. Abney.—'On the Sensibility of the Eye to Variations of Wavelength in the Yellow Region of the Spectrum,'

by Lord Rayleigh, — 'Trypanosome Diseases of Domestic Animals in Uganda,' Parts IV. and V., by Col. Sir D. Bruce and others, — 'Some Enumerative Studies on Malarial Fever,' by Major Ronald Ross and Mr. D. Thomson, — 'On Hæmoglobin Metabolism in Malarial Fever,' by Mr. G. C. E. Simpson, — 'A Case of Sleeping Sickness studied by precise Enumerative Methods: Further Observations,' by Major Ronald Ross and Mr. D. Thomson, — 'Enumerative Studies on *Trypanosoma gambiense* and *T. rhodesiense* in Rats, Guinea-pigs, and Rabbits: Periodic Variations Disclosed,' by Dr. H. B. Pantham and Mr. J. G. Thomson, — 'The Life-History of *Trypanosoma gambiense* and *T. rhodesiense* as seen in Rats and Guinea-pigs,' by Dr. H. B. Pantham, — 'Experiments on the Treatment of Animals infected with Trypanosomes by means of Atoxyl, Vaccines, Cold, X-Rays, and Leucocytic Extract; Enumerative Methods Employed,' by Major R. Ross and Mr. J. G. Thomson, — and 'On Sound-Vibrations of Very High Frequency produced by Electric Sparks,' by Messrs. A. Campbell and D. W. Dye.

ASTRONOMICAL.—Dec. 9.—Sir D. Gill, President, in the chair.—Dr. Crommelin read a note on a paper by Mr. Innes on the mean or perihelion distances of comets, and said that, if Mr. Innes were correct, the errors for the perihelion distances of Halley's comet would be considerable; whereas the error for 1759 was only half a day, and for 1910 two and a half days.—The Secretary read a paper by Mr. A. Stanley Williams on the equatorial current of Jupiter, in which it was shown that the velocity of the current in 1880 was 20 sec. shorter than in 1888 and later, amounting to a difference in velocity of 15 miles an hour.—Dr. Rambaut gave an account of the observations of comets, and of occultations of stars during the lunar eclipse of November 16th made at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford. The Secretary read a paper by Prof. Charlier on double solutions in the determination of orbits of comets, showing that for certain regions double solutions occurred, while one only was possible in other regions; this may considerably increase the difficulty of finding the true orbit, as was the case with comet 1910c.—Prof. Turner read a paper on the accuracy of the positions of the star images in the "Harvard Sky," by this term implying the series of 53 plates taken at the Harvard Observatory, and forming a complete photographic map of the heavens on a small scale. The object of the paper was to show the accuracy of the positions of the stars, and to give formulae for computing the amount of distortion, varying as the cube of the distance from the optical centre of each plate.—Mr. Saunders gave an account of his memoir on the determination of selenographic positions from measurement of lunar photographs. This was his fifth paper, giving the results of the measurement of two negatives taken at the Yerkes Observatory by Prof. Ritchey. The photographs were excellent, but there was an uncertainty as to their dates: they were dated 1901, August 3rd, and November 21st; but Mr. Saunders was able to show, from his reduction of the measures, that the true dates were September 3rd and November 20th. A diagram was shown, exhibiting the close agreement between the positions independently determined by Mr. Saunders and Prof. Franz, while there was frequently great divergence between those measured by Lohrmann and Mädler.

GEOLOGICAL.—Dec. 7.—Prof. W. W. Watts, President, in the chair.—Messrs. F. R. Bader, A. W. V. Crawley, F. A. Holiday, Brees van Homan, W. Jones, and A. L. Leach, Dr. M. Lubbock, and Messrs. A. D. Lumb, W. T. Ord, F. M. Preston, J. E. Richey, W. W. Samuel, W. P. Walker, and S. D. Ware were elected Fellows.—Dr. A. S. Woodward communicated an account of recent excavations in the cavern of La Cotte, St. Brelade's Bay, Jersey, made during the present year by the Jersey Society of Antiquaries.—Dr. A. Strahan delivered a lecture, illustrated by lantern-slides, on the occurrence of recent shelly boulder-clay and other glacial phenomena in Spitzbergen.

ASIATIC.—Dec. 14.—Lord Reay, President, in the chair.—Mr. H. W. Codrington read a paper entitled 'The Kandyan Constitution.' The subject was the constitution of the Sinhalese Kingdom during the last 200 years of its existence, its capital during this period being Kandy.

The King was an absolute monarch, though in cases where no obvious heir existed he was elected, nominally, by the chiefs and people, but in reality by the principal ministers. This was illustrated by the successors in the Tamil dynasty who came to the throne on the death

of the last Sinhalese king in 1739. The King was the supreme lord of the land, which was held of him by service tenure, the nature of which varied with the position and caste of the tenant; and he possessed in immediate lordship certain villages attached to the Royal Stores. He had the disposal of the chief offices, and the power of degrading persons or inhabitants of districts which offended him. His absolutism was limited nominally by the power of certain districts to remonstrate with him for misgovernment, and by the observance of custom and the rules for the direction of princes, but effectively only by the fear of rebellion and deposition. Dethronement was recognized: the classical instance is that of Sri Wikrama Râjasinha at the hands of the British and his own subjects in 1815.

The principal ministers were the Adikars, two in number; a third was added by the last king. Their jurisdiction was limited, but they were the channel of communication between the King and the outside world, and his chief advisers. The palace chiefs included the Treasurers and the chiefs of the Royal Stores. The Lékams, or chiefs of departments within the mountains, originally military in character, controlled a number of people scattered throughout the villages in the neighbourhood of Kandy. The Maduwé Lékama were the only regular troops. The people of the various castes, such as artificers, potters, &c., are organized in minor departments.

The temples of the Tooth relic and of the gods in Kandy were controlled by lay chiefs appointed by the King, and assisted by minor headmen in the different temple villages. The Buddhist ecclesiastical establishment was modelled on the secular.

The chiefs ruling specified areas were the governors of provinces and districts. They were usually kept by the royal jealousy in the capital, and but rarely visited their provinces. The internal government of the provinces was generally alike, but there were local peculiarities. The divisions of the country are ascribed to Gaja Báhu circa A.D. 113.

The military organization existing in 1815 consisted of levies serving for fifteen days, the only regular army being the Maduwé Lékama above mentioned and Sepoy and Malay deserters from the Dutch or British ranks.

Underlying the whole system of government was the village: communal responsibility was illustrated by the procedure followed on the discovery of a dead body.

The judicial system and the popular courts were described. The King alone possesses the power of life and death. Fine money is divided among the presiding headmen.

A discussion followed, in which Mr. F. H. M. Corbet and Mr. Fleet took part.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Dec. 7.—Mr. H. Rowland-Brown, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. R. Stewart McDougall and Mr. H. F. Stoneham were elected Fellows.—The Vice-President announced that he had received from Dr. A. Feynes, and exhibited on his behalf, four boxes containing an admirable collection of North American Aleocharine Coleoptera. In the absence of any collections belonging exclusively to the Entomological Society, he had asked Dr. Feynes to authorize the gift being transferred to the British Museum (Natural History).

Mr. H. W. Andrews exhibited a short series of *Carpholricha guttularis*, Mg., a scarce Trypetid, taken at Milford Haven, and a specimen of a unicolorous form of *Prosenia sybarita*, F., from North Kent.—Commander J. J. Walker exhibited specimens of *Syagrus intrudens*, Wat., an Australian weevil, introduced into a fernery at Glasnevin, co. Dublin, where it had done considerable damage (communicated by Mr. J. N. Halbert); and of *Conops signata*, Wied., a Dipteron new to Britain, taken at Tubney, Berks, and exhibited for the captor, Mr. J. Collins of the Oxford University Museum.—Mr. E. C. Bedwell brought for exhibition examples of *Bruchus pectinicornis*, L., a beetle usually looked upon as introduced into this country, and generally only met with in granaries—the specimen exhibited was, however, swept on an open hillside at Chipstead, Surrey; also a variety of *Biaster bipustulatus*, F., the usual black patches on the elytra being reduced to two small black dots.—Mr. W. C. Crawley showed, with normal examples, a brachypterous female of the ant *Lasius flavus*, found at Oddington, near Oxford, in August, 1900, at which locality about the same time were observed females of *L. niger* with short wings. Mr. H. St. J. Donisthorpe remarked that Mrázek had recently shown that the short wings in females of *L. alienus* were caused by the ant being infested by a nematode worm of the genus

Mermis, and that Wheeler had found this to be the case with short-winged females of *L. niger* in America. He now exhibited a short-winged male of *Technomyrmex albipes*, Smith, together with an ordinary winged male which he had recently taken at Kew, and suggested that the reduction might be due to the same cause. He further exhibited two forms of *Prenolepis braueri*, sub. sp. *donisthorpei*, Forel, taken at Kew.—Mr. H. M. Edleston exhibited series of the following rare British Heterocera, viz., *Dianthia luleago*, var. *barrettii*, bred 1910, from Devon larvae; *Tapinostola extrema*, from Northamptonshire larvae, July, 1910; *T. hellmanni*, from larvae taken in Wicken Fen, June, 1910; and a pale variety of *Meliana flammula*, from larvae collected in the Norfolk Broads.—Mr. H. Rowland-Brown exhibited, together with typical examples for comparison, two fine melanic aberrations of *Melita parthenis*, Bork., from Clelles, Isère, one of which resembled *ab. rhoio*, Oberthür; and also two remarkable black aberrations of *Melita varia* from the Simplon Pass.

Mr. H. C. J. Druce brought for exhibition a remarkable Nymphaline butterfly from the Himalayas, *Parhestina jermyni*, n. sp., with *Aporia agathon*, var. *phryce*, the Pierid it mimics closely—the subject of a paper read by him.—Mr. H. St. J. Donisthorpe read a paper entitled 'Further Observations on Temporary Social Parasitism, and Slavery in Ants.'—Dr. T. A. Chapman read a paper on 'Two New Species of *Lycaenopsis* from Sarawak, Borneo.'—Mr. Ernest Olivier communicated a paper entitled 'Description of Two New Species of *Luciola* in the Collection of Mr. H. E. Andrews.'

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—Dec. 12.—Annual Meeting.—Mr. Diogo A. Symons, President, in the chair.—The result of the ballot for the election of Council and officers for 1911 was announced as follows: President, F. G. Bloyd; Vice-Presidents, J. Kennedy, A. Valon, and H. C. H. Shenton; Members of Council, Prof. H. Adams, C. T. Walrond, N. Scorgie, P. Griffith, T. E. Bower, H. C. Adams, J. R. Bell, S. Cowper-Coles, F. Latham, and H. P. Maybury; Associate Member of Council, E. Scott Snell; Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer, D. B. Butler.

It was announced that the Council had awarded the following premiums in respect of papers published in the *Journal* during 1910: The President's Gold Medal to Mr. W. C. Easdale for his paper on 'Sewage Disposal Ideals'; the William Clarke Prize to Mr. S. M. Dodington for his paper on 'Public Slaughterhouses'; the Bessemer Premium to Mr. C. W. V. Biggs for his paper on 'The Inspection and Testing of Engineering Materials and Machinery'; the Nursey Premium to Mr. H. C. Adams for his paper on 'Current Professional Topics'; a Society's Premium to Mr. A. H. Allen for his paper on 'Electricity from the Wind'; and a Society's Premium to Mr. C. R. Enock for his paper on 'Engineers and Empire Development.'

The Chairman presented the report of the Council, which showed that the formation of the Society, by the amalgamation of the Society of Engineers and the Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, had been fully justified by the success of the first year's work.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'Sound, Musical and Non-Musical,' Lecture I., Prof. S. P. Thompson. (Christmas Course.)
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Sound, Musical and Non-Musical,' Lecture II., Prof. S. P. Thompson. (Christmas Course.)

Science Gossip.

On the afternoon of the 29th inst. Prof. Silvanus Thompson will begin a Christmas course of six juvenile lectures, at the Royal Institution, on 'Sound, Musical and Non-Musical.'

M. FAYET of the Paris Observatory has published revised elements of Faye's periodical comet (e, 1910), which well represent the observations obtained up to the 1st inst., and a continuation of the ephemeris to the end of next month. The comet is still moving slowly in the southern part of the constellation Taurus, and will pass very near the fifth-magnitude star ν Tauri in the

middle of January. Describing its appearance as observed at Nice on the 10th ult., M. Schaumasse says that it

"apparaît comme une nébulosité de 1'5 à 2' d'étendue; elle présente une condensation de 10^m5, qui se trouve vers la partie la plus australe de la nébulosité, laquelle paraît plus accentuée dans l'angle de position de 325°."

M. St. Javelle found it nearly the same the day after. The comet is receding from both the sun and earth, and diminishing very slowly in brightness. Its distance from us on January 8th will be the same as that of the sun.

A CURIOUS phenomenon was seen in the heavens by several persons in Central India on the evening of November 24th. One correspondent from Bhopal writes:—

"It seemed as if the heavens had opened and a fiery sword had fallen through, leaving a long serpentine silvery trail, which at the end assumed the shape of a swanlike bird with a rosy-pink head. It lasted for quite thirty minutes."

It was also seen by a party of English officers at Beria in the Central Provinces. They describe it as

"a sudden and extraordinarily brilliant flash of light, leaving behind it a vivid trail of light which quickly dissolved into luminous smoke. About five minutes after the flash there was a loud report."

Harvard College Observatory Circular 162 contains a list of 22 new variable stars detected by Miss Cannon in the course of a comparison of Harvard Map 52 with other photographic registrations, nine of which are situated in the constellation Ara: four of these have a range of variability amounting to three magnitudes or more. She has also noticed from the photographs of the Harvard Map a star, new or variable, in the constellation Sagittarius, which suddenly appeared of 8½ magnitude on August 10th, 1899. No trace of it could be seen the day before, and after that time it gradually faded away to 10½ magnitude on October 13th. After that date it decreased still more slowly, being last registered (of only the 13th magnitude) in October, 1901. The change having been recognized but recently, the star will be reckoned as var. 132, 1910, Sagittarii, No. 3.

We have received *Bulletin XXII.* of the Kodaikanal Observatory in which Mr. Evershed gives a note on the magnetic field in the sunspot of September, 1909, which had already been described, with the accompanying magnetic disturbance, by Prof. Michie Smith. Mr. Evershed states that on the 28th the entire spot region became suddenly covered with intensely luminous calcium vapour.

FINE ARTS

Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture. By Arthur C. Champneys. (Bell & Sons.)

So far as a layman can criticize this book, it is the ablest and fairest account that has yet appeared on the large and interesting subject of Irish architecture. The author not only knows his subject thoroughly, but he has also told us with clearness and sympathy all that is to be said about this (perhaps the only indisputable) indication of the early civilization of Ireland. For he has shown that in

treating known motives, in taking from the rest of Europe the general principles of the building of churches and other houses, this people, till recently, have always added something of their own, something which tells the specialist that this is Irish, not a mere copy of French or English building.

We cannot follow so large and intricate a book into all its details, but we must regret in the first place that the author has not given the ordinary reader a short list of technical terms, for though it may show ignorance not to know, for example, what a "squinch" is, there are many people who will have to turn to a dictionary to discover what it signifies. We think Mr. Champneys might also have given us a map of Ireland with the sites of its curious and beautiful remains localized, for such people as desire to visit them. In these modern days of motors there are architects and lovers of architecture who would gladly spend a holiday looking at these buildings, shown in many photographs in this volume, but except here and there they will not find in this great book the necessary indications as to locality. To Irish antiquaries it may be perfectly familiar to speak of Fahan (not the one in Donegal), or Corcomroe, or Silskar, or Moyne; but how is the layman, even the Irish layman, to know how to reach these famous but unknown places?

There is, indeed, an ample store of photographs throughout the book, yet we cannot but feel how inadequate they are to give the reader an idea of these picturesque ruins. Some of Dr. Petrie's many drawings, which are religiously careful, and yet artistic, or even reproductions of his water-colour views of these ruins, would have satisfied us far better. For here, above all places, the immortal words of Virgil are to be realized: *Sunt lacrymæ rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt.* These decaying or shattered churches and towers, standing amid the neglected tombs of many generations of forgotten men, have had no loving care taken of them for centuries but the unconscious protection of Nature, which clothes them with a vesture of moss, with jewels of wild flowers and with great mantles of ivy, amid bleak moors, on lonely islands, or secluded brakes of ash and thorn, of yew and of holly. None but the most artistic of photographs can even suggest these beauties with their warm colours and in their often homely solitude. No doubt Mr. Champneys himself could supply this want: we have only pointed out where such drawings can be found.

Turning to the chapter on the Round Towers, we find all the sound information on the subject, notably Dr. Petrie's famous monograph, and still better a mere note that there are absurd and unhistorical theories current, which deserve no refutation.

In his discussion of the crosses so famous about old Irish churches and churchyards, and of their intention, Mr. Champneys omits all notice of the high

crosses which stood in the centre or market-place of every important town. Speed's map of Galway (in 1612) gives two of them, each in the centre of a public place; there was one in Dublin close to Christ Church, and there are still shafts remaining *in situ* in Clones (co. Monaghan) and other towns—these were certainly used to give sanctity to contracts, and rents were often ordered to be paid there. But in these thoroughfares, where Protestants were always to be found, they were constantly defaced—nay, in many cases removed as being aids to superstition; so that there is no specimen now standing, known to us, that retains any of its ancient beauty. But this characteristic and beautiful vernacular design, which is equal to those of any neighbouring lands, is still a favourite tombstone, and many examples may be seen in all parts of the country, and in every variety, from the simplest to the most intricate.

Perhaps the newest feature in the book is the sympathy of the author for the late Gothic work (fifteenth and sixteenth centuries), which is generally neglected in favour of the older periods. But he shows amply that even here there are distinctive features—a "vernacular style," as he calls it, which proves how strong and lasting is the architectural taste of the nation. He justly laments that it is only in the recent cathedrals and great parish churches, mostly Roman Catholic, that all home feeling disappears, and there is nothing but copying of English or French or Italian work. But we note that there have been Protestant (mostly memorial) churches erected—one near Belfast (on the Larne road), another at Ardamine on the sands of co. Wexford, another (and the best) near Prosperous in co. Kildare—where the internal decoration is copied from Cormack's Chapel with splendid effect. The memorial church at Myshal (co. Carlow), which is said to be very rich, we have not seen. All these are distinctly Irish churches, and fit their surroundings perfectly. Even some of the most recent Catholic chapels are in a plain Romanesque style, akin to old Irish, if not national in flavour.

It would have interested us greatly to hear from Mr. Champneys whether the Caroline and Georgian work in the country is purely foreign, or whether the builders and carvers of Lady Cork's tomb in St. Patrick's (1632), and other such work, coming down to the rich interiors, such as the Chapel of the Rotunda Hospital in Dublin, show any vernacular influence. We now know that most of this work was done by Dublin workmen, not by Englishmen or Italians. Had they, too, in copying Palladian or Adam designs, or in making the woodwork of their churches, an original flavour, which marks the work as Irish? It certainly appears in other kinds of artistic work, such as silver plate. Here, then, is the final part of the argument which Mr. Champneys carries out so convincingly regarding earlier Church architecture,

and we trust that some day he will give us his conclusions.

He is also interesting on the early Hibernian habit of having a group of small houses, or perhaps churches, close together, and he even doubts whether they were churches. It was certainly the habit in Greek monasteries not only to have a number of chapels or churches in addition to the principal one—they have but one service in each daily, and so go from one to the other to complete their religious toil—but also to establish in the neighbourhood *sketes* where the more holy of them lead a stricter life in smaller groups. But in Ireland it seems as if each church was successively dedicated to a new saint, and so the services may possibly have been independent. The most curious example of the opposite taste is at Fulda (Franconia), where the original cells, &c., of St. Boniface and his brethren were covered with an early church, having them in its chancel, and this again was covered later by a larger edifice.

Mr. Champneys has done excellent work in vindicating and limiting with calmness and good temper the Irish claims to originality. He deals perhaps too gently with a Northumbrian antiquary who holds that all Irish art was simply borrowed from abroad through England, and spoilt in the borrowing. But his refutation of this theory is perhaps all the more decisive, and should carry conviction to any intelligent reader.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Modern Scottish Portrait Painters. With an Introductory Essay by Percy Bate. (Edinburgh, Schulze & Co.)—Thirty-four Scottish portrait painters, living and dead, are represented in this handsome volume by sixty-one well-executed photogravures after their work. Orchardson, Pettie, McTaggart, Brough, and Miss Bessie MacNicol are among the deceased artists, though of the three Orchardsons only 'Howard Colls, Esq.' is really typical. The modern men include Sir George Reid, Sir James Guthrie, Mr. Lavery, Mr. Strang, Mr. Walton, Mr. Roche, and Mr. Henry, with others, like Mr. David Gauld, Mr. R. C. Crawford, and Mr. Fiddes Watt, who are better known in Scotland than in London, and with others again, like Mr. D. Y. Cameron and Mr. James Paterson, who seldom exhibit anything but landscapes here. We do not quarrel with the selection of the artists, but it is a pity that the examples of their art have been chosen, as it would seem, at random.

The first portrait in the book is one of the latest and least satisfactory of all Sir James Guthrie's works. Any one who remembers his fine early portrait of 'Dr. Gardiner' will regret the decline into an evasive sentimentalism which may be seen in this portrait of a Glasgow lady—evasive, we say, because the face is seen in lost profile, and the interest is concentrated on the flimsy treatment of the gown. Sir George Reid's fine, manly portraits of Dr. John Wordsworth, Bishop of Salisbury, and of the late Principal Story of Glasgow are rightly given, but his third example is mediocre. Mr. Henry and Mr. Lavery are not seen to much advantage; but Mr. Strang's two contributions, 'The

Violinist' and 'The Blue Blouse,' are capital, with a more intimate quality than he usually imparts to his work. Mr. Paterson's vigorous head of Lord Archibald Campbell will surprise most of his English admirers.

The list of plates gives no particulars about the pictures, and Mr. Bate in his brief Introductory Essay contents himself with general remarks about the changes of artistic fashion and the Raeburn tradition. English readers would have welcomed a little additional information.

The Ruins of Mexico. By Constantine George Rickards. Vol. I. (H. E. Shrimpton.)—This volume contains 260 excellent photographs of the ancient remains in five of the south-eastern states of Mexico, accompanied by brief introductory remarks which, as the author modestly puts it, should "induce those who take a real interest in archaeology to dive into and study the many good works that have been written on Mexican antiquities and give to others who only take an ordinary interest in these things an idea of the wonderful ruins that exist all over Mexico." The extensive ruins of Palenque, in the state of Oaxaca, are illustrated by 30 photographs, including the buildings styled the Temple of the Cross, of the Foliated Cross, the Baths, and the Statue of the Dead Woman. The sculptures in the palace are well brought out. Of the wonderful ruins in the state of Yucatan 150 photographs are given, Uxmal calling for 40, and Chichen Itza for 45. The pyramidal erections; the beautiful network ornamentation of the house of the nuns; and the sculptures of human and animal forms, especially the so-called elephant trunks, the double-headed tiger, and the serpents, are the principal attractions of this section. The author has also taken photographs of less-known ruins in Yucatan, including the arch at Labnah, the unique but perishing remains at Kewich, the carvings on the wall at Acanceh, and some others. A few vases and objects of antiquity are figured. Two of the mounds at the state of Tabasco, with whistles and pottery found in them, are photographed. In the state of Oaxaca the great monoliths in the ruins of Mitla, the cruciform tomb at Xáaga, and the vestiges of various buildings in the neighbourhood of the city of Oaxaca, are well portrayed. A typical collection of idols is figured. Views of the pyramid of Cholula and other remains in the state of Puebla complete the volume.

It is recognized now equally by publishers and public that the old tales may annually be served up to us with appropriately new and beautiful settings. One of the picture gift-books of this season, and not the least welcome, is Sir A. Quiller-Couch's version of *The Sleeping Beauty and other Fairy Tales from the Old French* (Hodder & Stoughton), with Mr. Edmund Dulac's coloured illustrations. In these handsome volumes the colour's the thing, but it is pleasant to find a skilled literary hand at work upon the text. In his Preface "Q." confesses to a desire (in his youth, it must have been) to edit all the fairy tales in the world. Failing that, he longed to translate and annotate the stories in the "Cabinet des Fées," which in the edition of 1785-9 occupied 41 volumes. Even that, therefore, was a respectable ambition. Failing of his second aim also, "Q." has had to be content, we must suppose, with retelling these favourite stories, of the Sleeping Beauty, of Blue Beard, Cinderella, and Beauty and the Beast—tales which never die out of the

memory, but will have life unto the utmost generations of men.

Sir A. Quiller-Couch first translated Perrault "very nearly word for word," but, remembering Brunetière's verdict, changed his mind and rewrote the tales in his own way. Frankly, we believe this was the wiser course. He has taken other liberties also, as to which opinions may differ, since among them is his omission of the ending of 'The Sleeping Beauty' as given in Perrault. However, Q.'s endings are the children's endings.

As for the illustrations, we agree with "Q." that Mr. Dulac has displayed a right instinct in clothing his characters in eighteenth-century style. The costume, to us in the twentieth century at any rate, is sufficiently romantic and distant to be suitable. Every one nowadays is familiar with Mr. Dulac's beautiful work. He has rarely appeared to better advantage than here. His sense of space is admirable, his colour-schemes are harmonious, and often individual; and he shows a due sense of character in his drawings of people. The use he makes of blue is astonishingly effective, though it might possibly grow into a trick with him, if not carefully and fastidiously economized.

Relics and Memorials of London Town. By James S. Ogilvy. (Routledge & Sons.)—On the 26th of February last we favourably noticed an attractive quarto volume by the author on "London City." His new book is a successful attempt to do the like for "London Town," by providing a permanent record in colour of historic buildings scattered over a wider area. Several of the fifty-two coloured plates are concerned with subjects that are of little beauty and possess few remarkable architectural features, yet they are one and all of real interest to those who bring to the districts surrounding the City any degree of intelligent interest.

Several of the pictures deal with parts which have recently vanished before the march of "improvements." Such are the old Sardinian Chapel, the Strand front of old Exeter Hall, and the picturesque projecting houses of Wych Street. It should be a delight to many to possess the pleasing pictures, admirably coloured, of such corners of London as the Ship Tavern, Little Turnstile, the Water Gate at the end of Buckingham Street, Orange Street Chapel with Sir Isaac Newton's house, or the birthplace of William Blake in Broad Street. A few of the pictures take us further afield, such as the house of the Earl of Chatham at Hampstead, or Stepney Church.

Moreover, in addition to the charm of the pictures, the whole of the letterpress in these 300 pages is well selected, accurate, and readable. Very few of the stories and comments associated with different streets and buildings are hackneyed, whilst not a few of them will prove novel to many of the best-read Londoners. The following paragraph may serve as an example, and in it almost the only slip that we have noticed occurs; for "Nottinghamshire" should be read "Northamptonshire":—

"After the great plague had passed away, the 'White Hart' still remained a coaching inn, besides being the head-quarters of some of the carriers to the western counties. In a letter written in December, 1676, to Viscount Hatton, at Kirby in Nottinghamshire, his brother relates his adventures, when he had to rise at 3.30 A.M. and go to a French lady staying at the 'White Hart,' to inform her that it was absolutely necessary for her to start that morning for Kirby, 'for if it should thaw, perhaps the coach might not be able to pass of a week or ten days.' He lost his way in the fog, and had to rouse the people in a house over against Drury House, where dwelt Lord Craven, to inquire the way."

STEVENSON, a delicate artist in words, has rightly attracted the attention of elaborate print and illustrations. The Florence Press has made a very pretty book of *Virginibus Puerisque, and other Papers* (Chatto & Windus). Printed on hand-made paper, bound with effective simplicity, and illustrated by Mr. Norman Wilkinson with striking cleverness—in one picture he introduces the flying-machine—this limited edition has probably been already exhausted by the demands of the wise book-lover.

THE same publishers have sent us *Prayers written at Vailima*, with an Introduction by Mrs. Stevenson, and elaborate designs in the style of old missals by Mr. Alberto Sangorski, which are reproduced with remarkable success by the Graphic Engraving Company. Each of the Prayers begins with an elaborate initial letter, which flows into a border round it. The general effect is a little heavy to a modern eye, but the colour is always tasteful. In that respect and in design there is a great advance on the ideals of forty years ago, as represented in an illustrated Horace before us.

THE POST-IMPRESSIONISTS AND OTHERS RECONSIDERED.

THERE is a tendency at this season to be easygoing. "Christmas books" are not exacting from an intellectual point of view, and newspapers will shortly indulge in tolerant summaries of the year's events.

Through such a medium the vision may lack depth, the more recent events taking on rather more than their due importance, yet in these days of quickly passing fashions the superficial view is the immediately practical one. Assuredly, in summarizing the artistic events of 1910, we shall not forget the genial efflorescence of Mr. Wilson Steer's talent—his swift conquest of a hitherto doubting public, which was to a considerable extent shared by many of his adherents in the New English Art Club. At the beginning of the period under review this body of painters stood almost alone in public estimation for the newer and more vital element in contemporary art. Almost suddenly it was realized that the rebels of yesterday had established a quasi-official prestige. The more fickle portion of press and public acclaimed them for a season as stable luminaries, and then promptly deserted at the call of the Post-Impressionists. A profound artistic impression was produced by the show of Chinese paintings at the British Museum; we have dallied in platonic admiration of Vermeer; but 1910 will be remembered in our art-history as the year of the Post-Impressionists, and it is well to ask ourselves what the success of their exhibition stands for.

The public's love of novelty and the debatable have come to be almost the only assets of contemporary artists, the world-wise among whom studiously avoid any consistent level of accomplishment, knowing that just admiration soon becomes a bore. We like to discuss "Whither is this leading?" but when the goal is reached our curiosity is sated. Above all, we are prone to snobbish admiration of what is obscure to the general, and thus the ironic laughter of one half of the visitors to the Grafton Gallery show sanctifies it to the other half. Add to this the allurements of a posthumous reputation and a fantastic price, and there is a combination of attractions which British art-patrons will not long resist. Inevitably the Post-Impressionist pictures will be pur-

chased in considerable numbers, and this fact will have its effect on professional practice in England.

But while we foresee a large crop of indiscreet imitations of these works, we by no means intend to imply that painters may not learn from them much that is of value. Certain of the Post-Impressionist pictures are peculiarly suited to act as correctives to what is weak in the later developments of painting in this country. We have already pointed out the value of their example in their ambition of massive design and their eschewing of repetition. They also seem to mark a stage in the progress of European painting towards complete freedom of colour-design.

Vermeer may be taken as an ideal colour-designer of the older school. He accepted nature's colour objectively in certain aspects which made patient analysis possible, and by simplicity of arrangement, and by the other simplification which resulted from a rare probity in maintaining a consistent standard of tone-intervals and a consistent unit of form, obtained a result highly rhythmic and impressive, but slightly monotonous. The causes of difference of hue in nature may be divided, as we have previously had occasion to point out, into two main classes—those proceeding from the effect of light and shade as colouring agents, and those arising from the intrinsic colour of the objects lighted. Vermeer showed no curiosity in such a division; he accepted the result without inquiring into its constituent elements. The Impressionists, on the other hand, clearly felt that the first of these elements made for unity of colour-design, and, whether consciously or not, exaggerated its importance, and thereby extended the domain of colour by means, we submit, wholly legitimate, because in their best works they showed a high degree of consistency. If the half-tones in a picture tended to be cool and the full light warm, or vice versa, doubtless things intrinsically warm or cool by local colour were often tinged by their lighting far beyond what the ordinary eye would see, yet, since the abnormal vision was maintained with exquisite nicety throughout, the scheme was highly structural—more structural than Vermeer's as observation, if less structural technically—and the range of colour-design open to the artist was enormously increased.

The function of the Post-Impressionists and of Mr. John as a colourist is to liberate colour-design in the opposite direction. They represent the natural reaction against Impressionism, the method of which tended to confuse the boundaries of things as they present themselves as separate entities to the naive intelligence—tended also to gain unity by a nicely distributed mosaic of tiny particles rather than by broadly contrasted masses. The new revolutionists exaggerate the element of local colour, so that the colouring effect of light hardly modifies it, and here again we recognize a legitimate method of "treating" nature for artistic purposes by a special kind of vision. Obviously, however, this kind of vision also has its own exacting standards; and if we rarely find it so satisfying as that of Vermeer or the best of the Impressionists, it is not at all from prejudice against its postulates, which are legitimate and of infinite value in widening the field of design, but because the painters themselves rarely observe their own canons with any high consistency, and are at the mercy of momentary whim. Gauguin's scarlets frequently break the continuity of his schemes, like the gilded aureoles of certain Italian altar-pieces, with an effect merely picturesque and

startling. In the words of a poet gifted with the prescience of inspiration, "The love that loves a scarlet coat should be more uniform."

This, to the lay reader, will seem at first sight an insignificant revolution, of small consequence intellectually, yet we have but to think of it in its general bearing to see that half of life is involved in it. It is the vindication of the particular against the tyranny of generalities, beginning, as is usual with reactions, in somewhat sporadic form. So we might call the modern scientific historian of art an impressionist when he daubs a whole period with a blue half-tone of decadence, ignoring the patches of red virility which to the normal eye emerge. His method gives a convincing clarity and continuity to his statement of one half of the truth. The critic who promotes some one artist to an arbitrary greatness, belittling by comparison all other individual effort around him, is the first protestant against such half-truth; but it is only when he brings to the recognition of individual effort, wherever placed, as nice a sense of values as is shown by his rival, that he becomes equally convincing, and we are inclined to discount the promotion of a few modern pictures to enormous prices as evidence of revival of interest in contemporary art.

CURRENT EXHIBITIONS.

At the Dowdeswell Galleries Mr. W. L. Bruckman's water-colours show great aptitude in the spacing of rectangular forms, and a good sense of colour when confined within certain narrow limits. No. 4, *The Grand Place at Oudenaerde*, is one of the best, compactly designed and firmly drawn. Nos. 6 and 22 have similar qualities; and No. 26 shows a clever use of a fretted silhouette studiously subordinated to a handsome enclosing line. Nos. 14 and 15 display some power of handling landscape of severe character, but No. 11, the outskirts of a town, reveals the artist's limitations.

Miss Vera Waddington's Chinese studies at the Carfax Gallery look like the productions of a student who has worked with many masters, finishing with Mr. Orpen. There is considerable dexterity shown, but little evidence of principle or continuous thought. A landscape drawing, No. 33, *Ying Ling, Soul's Retreat, Temple*, suggests that the artist has a sense of beauty worth cultivating more seriously. No. 10, *Beggar Children*, is a clever sketch in the Orpen manner.

The etchings in colour at Mr. McLean's Galleries are for the most part of the sort of French work which is only too well known in London—the medium being used to make something very like a picture, or rather a rough sketch masquerading as a picture, only more easily and cheaply. The work of M. Pierre Gatiér is an exception in that he uses the medium more legitimately; but his designs have not the beauty that would render them desirable as permanent possessions, nor the cheapness which might make them available as journalism at any rate more amusing than the average.

At the Leicester Galleries Mr. Dulac's illustrations to the *Sleeping Beauty* are neither better nor worse than his previous work. They cannot compare in interest with Mr. Maxwell Armfield's illustrations at the St. George's Gallery. Mr. Armfield is a little inclined to offer us the cheap surprise

of incongruous juxtapositions, but draws carefully, and frequently in pleasing colour. His style just now recalls that of Mr. Maxfield Parrish by its rather photographic detail and timidity in emphasizing any large comparisons of form.

Fine Art Gossip.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Charles Russell, the Irish portrait painter. Mr. Russell was one of the oldest members of the Royal Hibernian Academy.

AN exhibition of works by Mr. Bingham McGuinness is now on view in Dublin. The pictures shown are chiefly Irish and Italian landscapes, and are remarkable for the delicacy of tone which characterizes this artist's work.

DR. G. FRIZZONI has recently been writing in the *Bollettino d'Arte* on that eclectic painter Girolamo Marchesi, who in the various phases of his artistic development fell under the influence of many painters. The Brera contains a large signed altarpiece by him of 1513, and Dr. Frizzoni believes that he has discovered a second and hitherto unrecognized work by Girolamo in the collection—the 'Lament over the Dead Body of Christ,' which belongs to a later period of his career. It came to the Brera from a church at Rimini.

A SIGNED work by this painter of the same subject very differently treated is in the Gallery at Budapest. This picture is evidently founded upon a beautiful composition in the Vatican Gallery now usually ascribed to Bartolomeo Montagna—an attribution not admitted by Dr. Frizzoni, who sees in the picture "a Bellinesque influence," but does not commit himself to any more definite attribution.

DR. FRIZZONI also notes that the little picture in the Louvre known as the 'Petite Sainte Famille de Raphaël' or the 'Vierge au Berceau' is not, as Morelli thought, by Marchesi, but more probably by Giulio Romano. According to Lafenestre and Richtenberger, the picture was given by Raphael to Cardinal de Boissy. Another and better version of the Louvre picture is in the Roussel Collection at Nanterre. This was pointed out last year by Dr. Gronau.

MUSIC

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Romance of a Great Singer: a Memoir of Mario. By Mrs. Godfrey Pearse and Frank Hird. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—This record of the life of Mario was written in commemoration of the centenary of the birth of one of the greatest operatic tenors of the nineteenth century. He was born at Cagliari, and his love for his country was the cause of his exile for many years, which itself led to his remarkable career. In 1836 or 1837 Meyerbeer, in whose operas Mario afterwards won such brilliant successes, heard him in London at a private house, and said, "What a pity you are not on the stage!" Mario took the hint, went to Paris, studied hard, and in 1838 made his début as the Duke in 'Robert le Diable.' He first appeared in London at the King's Theatre in

1839. 'Lucrezia Borgia' was being given for Grisi's benefit, and there he met her for the first time, the prelude to a "double and lifelong union." They both died in 1883—Grisi on October 25th, Mario on December 5th. At the beginning of that year Wagner died. Mario never appeared in any of his operas; moreover there is no mention of him in the volume. Mario, however, retired in 1871, before Wagner's works had become popular. Rossini, Donizetti, Verdi, and Meyerbeer were the composers who ruled the stage in those days. In London Mario appeared 119 times in 'Les Huguenots,' 102 in 'Il Barbiere,' 91 in 'Lucrezia Borgia,' but only 11 times in 'Don Giovanni.' The memoir is interesting, for Mario travelled a great deal, and met with many curious adventures. There is also a good deal about Grisi.

A notice in *The Athenæum* of Mario's début in London, alluded to above, is quoted. In it mention is made of his "handsome presence and delicious voice"; for the rest, the praise is qualified. But that performance was the first step on the road to fame.

There are some excellent portraits and other illustrations in the book.

Stokes' Cyclopædia of Music and Musicians. By L. J. de Bekker. (W. & R. Chambers.)—This Cyclopædia covers "the entire period of musical history from the earliest times to the season of 1909-10." The author has made a point of narrating as fully as possible stories of operas "which are generally sung or which are likely to become popular." His idea is good, but surely—to name only two—Bellini's 'Norma' is not often performed, neither is Reyer's 'Sigurd' likely to become popular; yet both are described at great length. Again, complete lists are given of the works of great composers. These are of course useful, though many of the songs and small pieces named might have been omitted in a Cyclopædia in which the author only undertakes to give "adequate" information. Weber, for instance, was a great composer, yet only certain of his works are named; even the four Pianoforte Sonatas are classed with six small Sonatas for Violin and Pianoforte under the simple heading "10 Sonatas." Articles headed 'New York' and 'Paris,' containing details respecting opera and musical societies in those cities, one on 'Subsidized Theatres,' and others connected with music in America, form interesting features of the book.

As the publishers "will welcome the co-operation of all who detect errors," we venture to name one or two, adding, however, that great pains have been taken to secure accuracy. Schubert's Symphony in B minor is duly marked "unfinished," but the same ought to have been stated of the preceding one in E. The dates of the first cycle of the 'Ring' at Bayreuth in 1876 are erroneously given as August 13th-16th. They should be August 13th, 14th, 16th, and 17th. 'The Dream of Gerontius' is said to have won for the composer the honour of knighthood. But the 'Dream' was produced in 1900, and the honour was not bestowed until four years later. The 'Dream' may have been one of the causes, but was not the immediate cause. There is, by the way, no mention in the article 'Elgar' of 'The Kingdom.' Then the composer's Symphony has been curiously mixed up with the 'Enigma' Variations, thus: "Symphony in a flat variation for orchestra." And Mr. Andrew Black, the baritone singer, is said to have studied with Randegger, Welch, and Scarlatti!

English Melodies from the Thirteenth to the Eighteenth Century: One Hundred Songs. (Dent & Sons.)—This is an excellent selection of songs, and it has an introduction from the pen of Mr. Vincent Jackson, in which reference is made to the thirteenth-century rondel "Sumer is icumen in," of which there is a facsimile. The writer justly remarks that there must have been other pieces of the kind, although none has been preserved. The suggestion that John Dunstable was the author of the Agincourt song "Deo gratias" is very plausible. An interesting, if brief, survey of English songs during the centuries in question is given. During the Commonwealth music suffered in various ways, and we read how a Parliamentary proposal to versify Oliver's deeds and set them to popular carols "inspired only one class of doleful (Cavalier) ballad, such as 'Let Oliver now be forgotten.'" Mr. Jackson notes the grand effort in the direction of progress as exemplified in Purcell, and then, he adds, "the wave of energy flags and fails." This seems to us, however, due to the lack of a genius. Arne was the next great English song-writer after Purcell, but his gifts were of a lower order.

We must say something about one or two of the songs, all of which are provided with valuable historical notes. "O Mistress mine" was printed in 1599, and the accompaniment given to it is by Byrd, whose harmonization is taken from the 'Fitzwilliam Virginal Book': a quaint air with a quaint and rich accompaniment. "Farewell, if ever fondest prayer," by Samuel Wesley, is "probably the earliest setting" of Byron's poem. Mr. Jackson discovered it among the composer's autograph MSS. in the British Museum. The refrain in 'Rule, Britannia,' which is repeated in chorus, is never sung as Arne printed it. By whom the change (which is not for the better) was made we know not. It is here printed in the usual altered form. The book is handsomely got up; the excellent decorations are by Mr. Herbert Cole.

Musical Gossip.

'PELLÉAS ET MÉLISANDE,' one of the novelties of 1908, was heard again at Covent Garden on Monday evening. It did not come last year and at once conquer, as did 'Louise,' but it made many friends. Wagner objected to the term "music-drama" when applied to his later works. For him the drama was the important thing. That is what he preached, but in his union of arts music virtually became the dominant factor. It is not so with Debussy, and many who hear his work complain that the music is too restrained—that it is clever, but little more than atmosphere and colour. Anyhow, to understand and appreciate 'Pelléas et Mélisande' the work must be approached in the right spirit. Miss Maggie Teyte impersonated Mélisande here for the first time. Her conception of the part is excellent, and her singing proved most sympathetic. There was a new Pelléas, namely, M. Georges Petit. His interpretation was sound, though he sang as if troubled with a cold. M. Jean Bourbon as Golaud was very fine. Mr. Percy Pitt conducted, and the finished, delicate orchestral playing was a notable feature of the performance.

MR. THOMAS BEECHAM's season at Covent Garden ends on the 31st inst. 'Elektra' will be given, with Miss Edyth Walker in

the title part; and after an hour's interval 'Salome,' with Madame Aino Ackté in the principal part.

SOUSA and his band are about to pay us another visit. They will be giving two concerts daily at Queen's Hall from the 2nd to the 7th of January, the afternoon programme being repeated in the evening. Among the composers represented will be Liszt, Saint-Saëns, Smetana, Goldmark, Tschalkowsky, and Wagner. Some of Sousa's movements may be showy; for all that, he is a clever conductor. His influence over his men is magnetic.

MR. JOSEPH HOLBROOKE began his tenth series of concerts of Modern Chamber Music at Steinway Hall on Monday afternoon. His programme included Max Reger's Pianoforte Trio in E, Op. 102, and his own Pianoforte Quintet, Op. 44. The former was given (so it was stated) for the first time, but it was performed only last year at Bechstein Hall with Reger himself at the pianoforte. Between these two works came another Pianoforte Trio, one by César Franck, and that also was announced as a "first performance in London." That may be so; at any rate, the music was very familiar in piano solo form. It was merely a transcription—and not altogether a satisfactory one—of the 'Prélude, Aria, and Finale' which pianists frequently play. Whether the "Trio" version was the original form, or merely a transcription of the piano piece, we cannot say.

We record with deep regret the sudden death of Mr. Hugh Thomson last Saturday morning at the age of 70. He was musical critic of *The Queen* for between thirty and forty years. Of his life we can only say that he was educated at King's College, and that at an early period he was assistant secretary to the Conservative Land Society. He was an able, conscientious critic, and as a man he will be missed by all his colleagues and by a host of friends.

A HIGHLY successful performance of Sir Edward Elgar's Symphony in A flat was given last Saturday at Crefeld, under the composer's direction. The occasion was a special one, for the orchestra of which Prof. Müller-Reuter is conductor was celebrating the 75th anniversary of its foundation.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
MON. Mr. T. Beecham's Concert, 7, Covent Garden.
TUE. Mr. T. Beecham's Opera Season, Covent Garden.
WED. Mr. Kreisler's Violin Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
THUR. Queen's Hall Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

QUEEN'S. — *The Princess Clementina*.
Adapted from A. E. W. Mason's Novel
by the Author and George Pleydell.

SINCE this is the season of fairy tales and make-believe, it would be ungracious to quarrel with the pretty story of gallantry and renunciation, adventure and fine sentiments, which Mr. Mason and his colleague have fashioned out of the former's well-known romance 'Clementina.' We are willing to believe in Peter Pan and Blue Birds; why should we resent entering the "world of dreams" with Princess Clementina and her lover? We have been enchanted in times past by

the trials of Rudolf Rassendyll and his Princess; why not be equally moved by the parting of Charles Wogan and the highspirited girl whom he escorts through so many perils to her destiny of marriage with the Elder Pretender? There is, to be sure, this difference between Mr. Mason's novel and 'The Prisoner of Zenda,' that Anthony Hope invented his situations, whereas the author of 'Clementina' sentimentalizes and romanticizes historical facts. Wogan actually rescued the Polish princess from what was to all intents imprisonment, and brought her safely to the Stuart Court at Bologna; but the novelist insists on our supposing that Clementina and her rescuer fell in love with one another on the journey, and that the heroine would have jettisoned her chance of a throne but for Wogan's loyalty to his master and to his word. Somehow our theatrical public likes these sad-happy endings, enjoys seeing lovers martyrize themselves in obedience to a quixotic ideal, prefers its Cupid draped and tethered. So 'The Princess Clementina' should prove a success.

Mr. Mason pays due homage to the conventions of romantic drama; he allows his protagonists to debate their position in affecting rhetoric. They have the scene all to themselves, for princess and champion have at last, after hairbreadth escapes, eluded their pursuers and won their way to security in a hut, the windows and doors of which are barred. It is at this point that Wogan declares his passion, and Clementina, perhaps influenced by Italian skies, confesses herself prepared to share her saviour's fate in gipsy isolation. But the man of action is credited with the irresolution of the man of thought, and with him the sentiment of loyalty gains the day. No doubt to a person of Wogan's type the memory of his unfulfilled love would mean more than its fruition could ever have meant. Still, it is difficult to resist the belief that either he would never have spoken at all, or, if he had, would have cast honour and discretion to the winds. He is rendered inconsistent, and here comes in the danger of introducing into a soldier's job the romanticism of the poet's temperament. But, the play is full of adventures and startling situations, and, though it is written more on the lines of a novel than a drama, and markedly episodic, the plot is so adroit that its lack of constructive skill may be forgiven, especially as the dialogue possesses real literary charm.

Perhaps Mr. H. B. Irving's performance is somewhat defective in the matter of pace. His Wogan is rather too deliberate with his speeches; but he has presence and *fleur* and picturesqueness. If he takes a moment too long to fire off his jests, he is quick enough at using his hands, and he makes love delightfully. Miss Stella Campbell is as dainty a Princess as could be wished—a Princess who has a natural dignity, yet shows the high spirits of youth, and betrays all a schoolgirl's excitement over the incidents of her journey. There is a future before Miss Campbell in costume romance.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Shakespeare as a Groom of the Chamber. By Ernest Law. (Bell & Sons.)—Mr. Law in this little book dwells on the notices which have been preserved concerning Shakespeare's relations to Court life after the accession of James I. He points out that it was mentioned in *The Athenæum* (April 30th, 1864) that the Lord Chamberlain had been liberal enough to lend to the collection of Shakespeariana exhibited that month for Shakespeare's Tercentary commemoration the account of Sir George Hume, Master of the Wardrobe. This records the fact that William Shakespeare and the rest of his company were each allowed 4½ yards of red cloth "against his Majesty's Royall proceeding through the City of London, March 15th, 1603/4." Halliwell-Phillipps, as Mr. Law shows, evidently believed that Shakespeare, because of this grant of cloth, had joined the royal procession, and all his followers have accepted his views. Dr. Furnivall, however, "took it for granted that Shakespeare was not in it," giving no reason for his opinion. Mr. Law, while agreeing with Dr. Furnivall, produces his arguments. Coronation processions were arranged by precedent, and there could be no precedent for royal players marching in this one, as they had only been appointed within that year. They were not mentioned in any of the contemporary descriptions of the proceedings, not even by Drayton, Jonson, Dekker, or Gilbert Dugdale. Even more important, he considers, is the fact that they are not mentioned in the official document, "The true order of His Majesty's Proceeding... as it was marshalled... for the office of Earl Marshall of England," copies of which are preserved among the State Papers, in the Herald's College, and elsewhere. Mr. Law further points out that it was different at the funeral of James I., where every one who received "blacks" was appointed a place, the players among others.

But negative propositions do not amount to positive evidence. In those days, when the number of followers was generally considered a measure of the greatness of a man, it is not likely that any presentable servants would be left out of the long train of the new King. It is quite possible the players may have marched among the "Grooms of the Chamber," to which rank they had been raised when appointed "the King's Servants." Indeed, in the Lord Chamberlain's copy of the "Order" of the funeral procession of Prince Henry, against the group described as "Grooms of the Chamber" are the names of those known to have been the "Prince's players."

Mr. Law next turns to a curious statement concerning Shakespeare, communicated by Halliwell-Phillipps to *The Athenæum* of July 8th, 1871, importing that the King had specially commanded Shakespeare's company to attend on the Spanish envoy at Somerset House in August, 1604. It concludes: "But perhaps their professional services were not required, for no notice of them has been discovered." Halliwell-Phillipps said nothing more definite. Now this was something worse than his usual habit of not giving references, "because if I do, men will quote the references; if I do not, they will have to quote me." It is evident that in this case Shakespeare's biographer did not himself know the reference, and had never seen the record, for in the same paragraph in which the royal mandate is mentioned, it is also stated that the

professional services of the company had been required, performed, and paid for.

It may be that some careless friend who had read the note and told Halliwell-Phillipps forgot where he had seen it, or some agent hinted enough to put value on it, yet did not come to any definite arrangement. The deficiency has not prevented others from using the fact, and searching for fuller details more or less perfunctorily, but without success. The author of this book was therefore especially pleased to find the record for himself, and, though he acknowledges that another student had also found it, that matters not, as both of them had made real research for it.

There is one point which Mr. Law does not notice in *The Athenæum* paragraph: Halliwell-Phillipps expressed a hope that others would bring forward fuller details. It is 39 years since that hope was expressed, and it has been left to Mr. Law to bring forward such details. He gives the references, reproduces the entries in facsimile, sketches contemporary history, and provides several illustrations. He shows why the great Spaniard was so highly honoured, why he was lodged in Somerset House, and why James paid his expenses. It was because this was done that we know how much was paid to Augustine Philips and John Heminges for the services of themselves and their fellows. The most interesting of the illustrations is a reproduction of the notable picture representing the English and Spanish Commissioners, supposed to be by the younger Marc Gheerardts, and now preserved in the National Gallery.

The little quarto is well printed on good paper, but unfortunately it has not been provided with an Index, which is a deficiency that may be remedied. Mr. Law suggests that some hints might be taken for the coming Coronation procession from that of the first monarch of the United Kingdom, and that there might appear, according to precedent, representatives of every profession, business, and trade, including playwrights and players.

English Dramatic Companies, 1558-1642—Vol. I. *London Companies*. Vol. II. *Provincial Companies, and Appendices*. By John Tucker Murray. (Constable & Co.)—It is not always that a college thesis is provocative of such a valuable contribution to scholarship as Mr. Tucker Murray's two volumes on the early history of the English dramatic companies. The work does not lend itself readily to review, for, like Genest, it is a book of reference, a long compilation of hard facts for the use of the historian of the English drama and theatres. It has the supreme virtue which some compilations in this branch of study have not possessed—that it is well ordered. This, together with its plodding accuracy, gives it a sure place for many years to come. In drawing attention to the thoroughness of Mr. Murray's work it is unnecessary to suggest comparisons with Genest, Collier, and Fleay. It would have been hard for Mr. Murray to decline (had he been willing) a comparison with the last, for the new volumes are a continuous commentary upon rash speculation and confusion of details.

The book brings home with a force which the most hyperbolic essay might lack the great vogue of the drama throughout Elizabethan England. It is one thing to recognize the extraordinary literary activity of the period and measure it by the long rows of plays which fill the shelves of our libraries; it is another thing to appreciate

how this output was accompanied by an extraordinary stage-activity in London and the provinces. Here, for the first time, we understand by this record of the Greater and Lesser Men's Companies, the Children's Companies, the Players' Companies, and the Town Companies the contemporary significance of the crowded profession of playwright and the abounding energy of each individual in that crowd. Speculation on this remarkable demand and supply is beyond our present purpose, but this is now certain, that the extent of Queen Elizabeth's patronage of the stage has been underestimated. The public interest had always been more or less strong, and especially strong in the northern provinces; but some direct encouragement by the Court is necessary to explain how nobles and citizens vied with each other in the establishment of companies of players. Evidence of this aid is plentiful in these volumes. It is instructive, too, as Mr. Murray points out,

"that after 1574, at least, all the companies who expected to perform before the Queen at Christmas, such as the Earl of Leicester's, the Earl of Warwick's, Lord Clinton's, St. Paul's choir boys, &c., as well as the Court interlude players, sometimes called themselves 'Her Majesty's players.'"

It is suggested that they thus invoked the royal aid to escape the annoyance of the City's regulations against the stage.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. H. M.—F. W. F.—C. C. L.—H. W.—D. C. B.—Received.
C. H. B.—See note above.

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